





# New Mayor of Lyon Emerging as a Star on the French Right

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

LYON — The mayors of France's staid second city are supposed to die in office.

Until late March, Lyon was so politically stable that it had only had four mayors in this century, and one of them, Edouard Herriot, reigned for 54 years.

But, at a time of break change in Europe, the city's solid but stolid reputation was beginning to look like a handicap.

In an attention-getting landslide in France's municipal elections, the voters of Lyon ousted a venerable 78-year-old incumbent, Francisque Collomb, and installed Michel Noir, a 44-year-old Gaullist politician who is indisputably tall, dark and handsome.

The quarrelsome French right, whose lackluster barons have been sunk in truly boring disputes, had a new star in Mr. Noir — a fresh name to bandy about when contemplating presidential elections that are six long years away but on every major politician's mind.

In one inadvertent swing, Mr. Noir planted one on the chin of Jacques Chirac, the defeated Gaullist presidential contender last year. He also dealt what may have been a TKO to Raymond Barre, another perennial presidential aspirant, who made the mistake of backing the unfortunate Mr. Collomb.

Mr. Noir's triumph was also widely seen as symptomatic of a new mood in the country — a rejection of

the games politicians play and their blah-blah-blah, which the French scornfully call "the language of wood."

The national preference was for plain-speakers who seemed to embody an old-fashioned morality and who manifested a concern for citizens' daily problems.

In Strasbourg, for example, the voters turned to a 38-year-old Protestant theologian, Catherine Trautmann, a Socialist who had been given little chance of winning.

In rough-and-tumble Marseille, they chose Robert Vigouroux, a doctor who backed the Socialist establishment and made a virtue out of his distaste for machine politics.

"It is true that those who were in touch with French society got an exceptional bonus," said Mr. Noir, in his palatial office in the 17th-century city hall.

"Our generation has been less in the corridors of power, and many of us who were elected were locals, rooted in the values of our communities."

The "new" values that seem to be on the rise are, in fact, old ones.

Mr. Noir, who has six children and likes to relax by playing the cello, is a profoundly conservative figure in many ways.

"What is evident is that there is a return of the spiritual," he said.

"After we passed through this almost suicidal crisis of Frenchism and Marxism — the anything-goes 1960s — there is a return of values," he said.

Until he was elected mayor, Mr. Noir was best known for a phrase pronounced in May 1987 as Mr. Chirac, prime minister at the time, was flirting with the anti-immigrant National Front in his quest for votes that might help him defeat President François Mitterrand.

"Better to lose an election than to lose one's soul," said Mr. Noir, denouncing the wooing of the National Front.

The indeleible phrase touched off accusations of betrayal among the Gaullists as well as a short-lived campaign to have Mr. Noir evicted as external trade minister, but he stuck to his guns.

Mr. Noir's father was a Gaullist who joined the anti-Nazi Resistance — an act of courage that landed him in the Mauthausen concentration camp in 1944.

When Michel Noir was 16, his father took him to the site of the former camp in eastern Austria and told him never to forget it. He has not.

"That day I became a Gaullist," said Mr. Noir, who defines France's most pervasive but quicksilver doctrine as a dedication to the rights of the individual combined with "an extraordinary pragmatism" in the tasks of governance.

Mr. Noir's campaign was low-key. His posters showed his craggy face, devoid of any party affiliation, and called on the one million citizens of Lyon to rally around him. They did, in huge numbers.

The swelling of support for his candidacy bespoke an irritation with the stodgy Lyon political establishment, which many industrialists feared was failing to guard the city for the challenges and opportunities of the European Community's single market that is to come into being at the end of 1992.

At the same time, a system of kickbacks on municipal contracts and other varieties of corruption had begun to exasperate many of the same industrialists.

Mr. Noir did not overtly campaign against municipal corruption, but he promised "transparency" and competitive bidding on city contracts.

But no sooner had Mr. Noir ensconced himself in his office than grumblings of discontent began to be heard about his overbearing campaign manager, Pierre Botton, a 33-year-old self-made millionaire who also happens to be the new mayor's son-in-law.

"Often when there are rumors like that it is because people feel that their own interests are threatened," said Mr. Noir.

"If I want to be credible, I can't commit such stupidities — I have a longer political career in front of me than behind me."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 22 on Plane Killed in Central France

VALENCE, France (Combined Dispatches) — Investigators dug through the wreckage of a twin-engine Fokker 27 aircraft Tuesday after two flight recorders that they hope will help explain why the plane crashed and killed all 22 persons aboard in south-central France.

The Uni-Air plane hit a 100-meter-high (330-foot-high) cliff in the mountainous area about 25 kilometers (about 15 miles) east of Valence on the Rhone River. Rescuers recovered the bodies of the 19 passengers and 3 crew members. The plane, which crashed Monday night, had been chartered by Europe Aero Service and was en route to Valence from Paris.

On March 4 last year, a Fokker 27 on route from Nancy to Paris crashed in the countryside killing 27 persons. The final report from that investigation provided no reason for the crash.

### Kabul Said to Repel Jalalabad Attack

KABUL (Reuters) — Up to 20,000 mujahidin guerrillas have launched a three-pronged attack on the besieged eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad, but government troops contained their advance and repelled the rebels on one front, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mohammad Amani, said that government troops, backed by the air force, had succeeded Monday in repelling the first stage of a new infantry and artillery offensive that began Sunday. He said that the mujahidin attack had been contained by Afghan Air Force jets and helicopter gunships and long-range Soviet missiles.

Guerrilla spokesmen announced in Islamabad, Pakistan, on Sunday that the mujahidin had begun a new attack on Jalalabad despite heavy bombardment by government planes. The city has been the focus of fierce fighting since March 5.

### U.S. Says 1988 Terrorism Set Record

WASHINGTON (AP) — The number of terrorist incidents increased worldwide to a record 856 in 1988, while the number of anti-U.S. incidents rose in all regions, the State Department reported Tuesday to Congress.

The bombing of a Pan Am jetliner in December and incidents stemming from the Palestinian uprising on the West Bank and Gaza Strip helped increase the number to 856, up 3 percent from 832 in 1987. The report said 658 people were killed last year, 4 percent above the 633 total in 1987, and 1,131 were wounded, a 50 percent decrease from 2,272. The casualty figures include terrorists who were killed or wounded during attacks.

The United States, the report said, remained a primary target for international terrorism, with the number of anti-U.S. incidents rising to 185 last year from 149 in 1987, a 24 percent increase. The incidents resulted in 192 people killed and 40 wounded, compared with 7 Americans killed and 47 wounded in 1987.

### U.S. to Send Satellite Toward Venus

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States plans to launch a spacecraft toward Venus later this month that eventually would orbit the planet and map its surface using powerful radar, U.S. officials said Monday.

The Magellan mission, scheduled for launching from the space shuttle Atlantis on April 25, will be the first trip into deep space for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in more than a decade. It also will be the first U.S. deep space mission to rely for its initial launching on a spacecraft that can be used again. Previous such missions have used nonrecoverable rockets.

Five days after being put into Earth orbit by the Atlantis, Magellan's rockets will send it on a 15-month voyage toward Venus. The spacecraft is to begin orbiting Venus and mapping its surface in August 1990. Twenty U.S. and Soviet spacecraft have already visited Venus, beginning in 1961.

### Witness Reported in Vienna Slayings

VIENNA (Combined Dispatches) — The police said Tuesday that they had a witness who reported seeing at least one of the murders that four nursing auxiliaries have confessed to committing in an old persons unit at the Lausz hospital in Vienna.

The police put the murder toll at 49, but said it could possibly go far higher. Max Edelbacher, head of the Vienna criminal police, said investigators had run into a "wall of silence" at the hospital. He added that "the circle of people who knew what was going on" extended beyond the four nursing auxiliaries who have been arrested.

A fifth auxiliary turned herself in after the police issued a warrant for her arrest and the police were questioning other nursing assistants at the hospital.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. to Order Changes in Boeing Jets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said Tuesday that the agency would begin issuing a series of proposed changes in maintenance procedures for Boeing airplanes in the next month.

The official, Anthony J. Broderick, the associate administrator for regulation, told the Senate Aviation Subcommittee that the agency would soon propose rules that would require more than 160 structural changes in 777s, 737s and 747s. The step is part of a program that the agency and airlines agreed to in February, in which more than \$800-million worth of improvements would have to be made on 1,300 older Boeing planes.

The average age of the 8,800 airplanes used around the world is more than 13 years. Since last April, when the roof of an Aloha Airlines Boeing 737 peeled off in the skies over Hawaii and a flight attendant was swept out, lawmakers and U.S. officials have focused attention on the age of the airliner fleet.

### Sydney Airport Faces More Disarray

SYDNEY (AFP) — Industrial action by air controllers at Sydney airport Tuesday stopped domestic and international flights and disrupting travel plans for thousands of passengers for the fifth time in six days.

The airport faced another closing Tuesday night as controllers voted to defy a judicial order to lift their overtime ban. A spokesman for the controllers threatened "more closures, more delays" until the Civil Aviation Authority agreed to increase staffing levels.

Several incoming international flights were diverted to other Australian cities until Sydney reopened after a 13-hour overnight closing. So far the federal government has shown no sign of conceding to the controllers.

The Pompidou museum in Paris turned away busloads of visitors again Tuesday for the 13th day. The center's security guards are demanding that the city's most popular tourist attraction provide more jobs, higher wages and better benefits. They were joined for 24 hours by 1,200 employees in other departments of the center.

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	P		HIGH	LOW	P
Algeria	14	8	C	Bangkok	32	26	C
Amsterdam	14	8	C	Beijing	24	16	C
Athens	14	8	C	Hong Kong	24	16	C
Berlin	14	8	C	Kobe	24	16	C
Bombay	24	18	C	Manila	24	16	C
Buenos Aires	14	8	C	New Delhi	24	16	C
Calcutta	24	18	C	Osaka	24	16	C
Cairo	24	18	C	Shanghai	24	16	C
Canton	24	18	C	Taipei	24	16	C
Cebu	24	18	C	Tokyo	24	16	C
Colon	24	18	C				
Dacca	24	18	C				
Dhaka	24	18	C				
Hankow	24	18	C				
Hong Kong	24	16	C				
Kobe	24	16	C				
London	14	8	C				
Lyons	14	8	C				
Madras	24	18	C				
Manila	24	16	C				
Medan	24	18	C				
Moscow	14	8	C				
Mumbai	24	18	C				
Nagasaki	24	16	C				
Osaka	24	16	C				
Paris	14	8	C				
Perth	14	8	C				
Port of Spain	14	8	C				
Prague	14	8	C				
Rangoon	24	18	C				
Reykjavik	14	8	C				
Rome	14	8	C				
Singapore	24	18	C				
Stockholm	14	8	C				
Sydney	14	8	C				
Taipei	24	16	C				
Tokyo	24	16	C				
Yokohama	24	16	C				



Michel Noir, the recently elected mayor of Lyon.

## Giscard Is Seeking to Reassert His Primacy

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Aides to former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said Tuesday that he would move this week to reassert his authority as standard-bearer of the right in June 18 elections to the European Parliament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who has come under attack by a group of Young Turks seeking a change in leadership on the right, will probably reply Thursday when his party, the center-right Union for French Democracy, or UDF, meets to decide its election strategy.

The challengers, such as Michel Noir, the new mayor of Lyon, are questioning the leadership of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and of the former prime minister, Jacques Chirac, who is president of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, or RPR. One news magazine called the situation of the two leaders "the twilight of the gods."

The right has been badly battered in successive recent elections, starting with the presidential contest

a year ago, in Mr. Chirac was decisively defeated by the Socialist incumbent, François Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand has hastened the disarray of the right by holding out the prospect of an "opening to the center" that would bring moderate rightists into the government.

Dismissing Mr. Mitterrand's siren call, but unable to agree on a program of common action, the leaders of the Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy have presided over a period of demoralization and disintegration, heightened by the right's lackluster performance in recent municipal elections.

The Young Turks formed a core "group of 12" that is gathering support and whose strategy is aimed at creating a broad-based movement of the center-right. They are using the European elections as a jumping off point for an political program leading up to the next presidential election, in 1995.

The 12 include those, like Mr. Noir, with strong regional connections who broke out of the traditional

party mold to emerge victors in the municipal elections.

"This electoral legitimacy gives us the right to speak out," said Dominique Baudis, the mayor of Toulouse and one of the 12 self-styled "renovators."

Meanwhile, Simone Veil, a former health minister and a member of the leadership in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's party, threw an added complication into the debate Tuesday when she said she would oppose any attempt to create another election alliance with Mr. Chirac's group.

Mr. Baudis told Le Monde on Tuesday that unless the center-right quickly created a plausible electoral strategy, France was in for a long period of Socialist rule. The opposition is prey to "the law of the jungle," with no common objectives and no sense of mutual commitment among the parties on the right, he said.

Mr. Baudis, who said that no leader has emerged from the 12, urged that a new mechanism be set up to select a future presidential candidate so that no one could think he had an automatic right to be the candidate of the right.

## Booze and Boats: The Problem Is Rarer

By Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

VALDEZ, Alaska — It is in this dimly lighted room with the long black padded bar that Joseph J. Hazelwood, the man said to be responsible for America's worst oil-tanker spill, may have taken a few too many drinks.

It is easy to succumb, as many have, to one's private demons in the warm ambience of the Pipeline Club's jukebox, muted television, well-lit dart board and announcements for the "Ugly Costume Ball."

Mark Lee, manager of this bar on the main street of Valdez, said he did not know whether Captain Hazelwood became drunk at the Pipeline, as witnesses have said. Many seamen frequent this and the nine other bars or fraternal clubs with liquor licenses in this little mountainside port, and Mr. Lee said he could recognize only a few.

But amid the outcry in the United States about a catastrophe apparently caused at least in part by alcohol abuse, Mr. Lee expressed surprise that a ship's officer could have gone so far over the line.

"Usually, they come in, ask where the shops are, have a couple of drinks and leave," he said.

A year ago, the last time a seaman lost control at the Pipeline, the man was taken out and his captain fired him. That incident was far more representative of the status of liquor in the shipping industry, according to several experts, than the 0.061 percent alcohol content found in the blood drawn from Captain Hazelwood more than 10 hours after the spill.

Laws on intoxication vary by state, but in Alaska and most other states, anyone driving a car with a blood-alcohol level of 0.1 is considered intoxicated.

U.S. and European navies used to issue grog and other potent drinks to sailors as a standard ration. Even as recently as the Vietnam War, when the demand for merchant seamen was intense, "ships were operated basically by the kids and the drunks," said Captain Joseph Murphy, a 25-year merchant marine veteran who teaches at Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

The post-Vietnam decline in job opportunities for American seamen and in export business for U.S. companies revolutionized attitudes and rules about alcohol.

"In the last 10 years," said Captain John Keever, master of the Golden Bear, the training vessel at California Maritime Academy, "drinking and the abuse of drinking have become the exception rather than the rule."

"The company managements," he said, "are not willing to tolerate it any more because the business is so much more competitive and the ships are so much bigger."

Ship's officers have cooperated with strict new rules, including bans on alcohol on many ships, Captain Murphy said, for fear of jeopardizing what have become very well-paid jobs.

"A master on an oil tanker may make \$100,000 a year, for six to eight months' work, and the rest is vacation," Captain Murphy said.

The change has been jarringly sudden for many seamen. Commander Tom Purcell, chief of the Coast Guard's marine safety evaluation branch, said that when he first went to sea two decades ago, "the image of the drunken sailor was popular, even promoted." But, he added, "That is not the image promoted now, and companies take pride in their personnel."

Government agencies regulating shipping also toughened their rules. Last year, the Coast

Guard set new penalties for operating vessels while intoxicated and made it illegal for even an off-duty crew member to have a blood alcohol level of 0.04 or above.

From 1981 to 1986, the Coast Guard reported, 20,604 commercial marine accidents involved drug or alcohol abuse. Of 1,114 deaths and 960 injuries from all causes during that period, 17 deaths and three injuries were related to drugs and alcohol.

After evidence emerged about Captain Hazelwood's condition, Exxon Corp. announced that it would require crews to board at least four hours before sailing to give them more time to sober up.

For decades, alcohol seemed the only effective way to relieve the unvarying routine and isolation of life at sea.

In recent years, shipping companies have tried to provide alternative forms of recreation such as videotaped movies, swimming pools and well-stocked libraries.

### Who Pays for Cleanup?

Exxon Corp. has indicated that the public may ultimately foot the bill for cleaning up the oil spill, United Press International reported from Valdez.

Exxon has promised to pay the entire bill for the cleanup, but Don Corbett, Exxon's coordinator for Alaska, said Monday: "It's just like any other normal expense of doing business. If it gets to the consumer, that's where it gets."

Gasoline prices in the United States, meanwhile, have surged in the wake of the disaster, and the U.S. transportation secretary, Samuel K. Skinner, has warned oil companies against using the spill as an excuse to increase prices.



Mohammed Rashid, a Palestinian terrorist suspect whom Washington is seeking to extradite, in a Greek court Tuesday.

## Greek Court Postpones Hearing on Palestinian

ATHENS — The Greek Supreme Court, guarded by 1,000 policemen after threats from leftist guerrillas, decided Tuesday to postpone its hearing on a U.S. extradition request for a Palestinian bombing suspect because a judge was sick.

Five judges, reviewing a U.S. request that Mohammed Rashid be handed over, opened the hearing after months of delay but quickly announced a postponement until next Tuesday. The court rejected, 4 to 1, the public prosecutor's request that the sick judge be replaced.

The United States wants Mr. Rashid to stand trial for a bomb explosion on a Pan American World Airways jet bound for Honolulu in 1982. A Japanese teen-ager was killed and 15 passengers were wounded.

A Marxist guerrilla group bombed the home of a Supreme Court judge, Samouel Samouel, on Monday and assassinated a prosecutor, Anastasios Varnalios, on Jan. 23. After each act, the terrorists warned the judiciary to free Mr. Rashid.

## Israel Detains 3 Jews After Slaying of Arab

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As suspicion mounted against underground Jewish extremists, the police announced Tuesday that they had detained three Jewish residents of Israel in connection with a submachine gun attack that killed a Palestinian and wounded three others.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev pointed at the apparently unprovoked shooting Monday night near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem's Old City as a sign of extremism growing out of the tense relations between Jews and Arabs as the Palestinian uprising, or intifada, enters its 17th month.

"This act is a serious crime and a very severe phenomenon because the Arab and Jewish extremism worsens the situation," he said on Israeli radio. "There is no solution in this. They threw rocks on the Temple Mount, and here a Jew killed an Arab."

Mr. Bar-Lev was referring to an incident Friday in which Palestinian youths leveling the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem after prayers threw stones at police and Jewish worshippers at the nearby Western

Wall. Israeli reports said that the violence broke out after police fired rubber bullets at youths who unfurled a Palestinian flag and burned an Israeli flag.

The wall is a sacred site for Jews. Its nearness to the mosque, a sacred site in Islam, has been at the root of disputes for years about access to and control of the Temple Mount.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, addressing an international press conference in Jerusalem, also linked the Jaffa Gate shooting to the incident Friday. "We know from experience that violence breeds violence," he said.

In a measure of the bitterness, the minister of immigrant absorption, Yitzhak Peretz, was quoted as saying in a cabinet meeting Sunday that Israel could not allow "every dirty Arab" to "infuse on Jewish soil" and "to the Old City and the Temple Mount. Mr. Peretz said Monday that he had retracted the epithet.

At the same time, Mr. Bar-Lev announced that some Palestinians from Gaza and the West Bank would be barred from entering the mosque area Friday to prevent a recurrence of violence.

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## Backward in China

After more than a decade of reform, China has slipped into unmistakable retreat. The telltale signal came when Prime Minister Li Peng told the recent session of the National People's Congress that his government plans to reimpose a measure of centralized economic control.

Until now, China has been more willing than any other Communist country to introduce free market techniques, achieving changes, especially in agriculture, that Mikhail Gorbachev still only talks about.

This retreat is regrettable. Yet it is important for Westerners to grasp two points. One is that Beijing has not retreated significantly from post-Mao foreign policy. Relations with the United States remain good. The other is that recent history has left an entire generation of party leaders fearful of rapid political change like those with which Mr. Gorbachev has fired Soviet imaginations.

During the Cultural Revolution, many Chinese now in power were pilloried by rampaging Maoist Red Guards. It is not surprising that they now reflexively retreat into a defensive posture whenever it seems that uncontrolled passions might be unleashed from below. Indeed, the most reform-minded among them have been politically hurt by their perceived failure to contain protest and disorder. Two years ago Hu Yaobang lost his job as party leader after student protests. Now it appears that his successor, Zhao Ziyang, has been politically weakened by economic unrest.

The results are on display: the growing ascendancy of Prime Minister Li Peng, a cautious bureaucrat; the rebuffs to domestic and foreign pleas for greater political liberty; the move back toward centralized economic

control. Alarmed by inflation, violence in Tibet and growing interest among intellectuals in expanding democratic rights, Beijing's leadership has decided on at least a temporary retreat to orthodoxy.

There have been several previous attempts to pull in the reins since Deng Xiaoping launched China's reform program in 1978, but this time the elderly Mr. Deng appears less able to protect his reformist protégés than in the past.

Unfortunately, the effort to maintain some control over the pace of reform could actually worsen the very imbalances that China now cites as a reason for pulling back. For example, under the incompletely reformed pricing system, the same goods command different prices depending on whether they are exchanged in state or private markets. That almost guarantees bottlenecks, shortages and inflation.

Matters are also complicated by the uneasy coexistence of wide-open, thriving special economic zones and more traditionally regulated regions. Given such fragmentation, it is reasonable to wonder whether recentralization is even possible, let alone a practical remedy for troublesome distortions.

China's economic reform policies have done so much to liberate the energies of the population, especially in the countryside, that there probably can't be any real return to the stifling old ways. The more realistic danger is that fear of taking further political risks will leave China in limbo, with one foot mired in the past. Beijing's friends can only hope that its leaders will come to understand that those risks are justified by the promise of a more prosperous, freer future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Two Silent Presidents

Oliver North's defense is giving Ronald Reagan and George Bush plenty of explaining to do. The former White House aide, apparently determined to pass the blame for the Iran-contra affair back up the line, now deeply implicates the two presidents in the circumvention of Congress's ban on aid to the Nicaraguan rebel forces. These two commanders in chief once celebrated him as a patriot and hero. Now he comes across as an informer trying to escape the felony charges against him.

It may not work. Blaming superiors, as Mr. North does in 42 pages of narrative allowed as evidence, will not necessarily exonerate him. And his evidence of numerous initiatives of his own to aid the contra forces belies his self-portrait as a mere pawn in a large chess game.

Even so, his account demands answers that Presidents Reagan and Bush have so far refused to provide: Was Mr. Reagan truly disengaged? An investigating commission headed by John Tower charitably concluded that Mr. Reagan was disengaged from and uninformed about alleged violations of the Boland amendment, which ordered intelligence operatives not to help the contra forces when aid was cut off between 1984 and 1986.

If he was so uninformed, what, then, was Mr. Reagan doing in February 1985 when he authorized a series of "entitlements" to Honduras "in exchange for continued support of the Nicaraguan resistance?"

Did Mr. Reagan know the details?

At times during the aid cutoff, the exco-

nitive branch was permitted to solicit humanitarian aid for the contra forces from third countries — but not to subsidize third parties in return for their help to the contra. How is it, then, that President Reagan's own notes of an April 1985 telephone call show him pledging to put further pressure on the contra and pressing the Honduran president to release a shipment of ammunition to the contra?

Was George Bush "out of the loop?" Mr. Bush ducked Iran-contra questions, pleading that he was not in the circle of informed officials during the affair and insisting that he was withholding only the advice he gave his president. Now the former colonial discloses that his boss, former National Security Adviser John Poindexter, and high officials of the CIA and the State and Defense Departments agreed that "a discreet emissary" should carry a message of enticement to Honduras and that Vice President Bush, with President Reagan's approval, did just that. How can an official entrusted with such details be deemed outside of any loop?

These are some of the questions that leap from the trial evidence. Whether or not Oliver North's defense succeeds, they require answers. Mr. Reagan objected when the defense sought his testimony, and now Mr. Bush says he will not discuss Iran-contra while the trial is on. Significantly, he refuses even to promise to respond later. But those questions will be waiting when the trial ends.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Tourists Are Welcome

Welcome, tourists, to Washington. Pay no heed to the horns being honked at you by people whose traffic patterns you are temporarily disrupting, or to the occasional glare from the dyspeptic Washingtonian waiting to use the same revolving door being occupied by your whirling, mustard-speckled children. At bottom we permanent residents know, or should know, that we are fortunate to have you here. In fact, it would probably be a good thing if we tried a little more to see things through your eyes.

Few of us, to give just one example, stand an hour in line outside the National Archives to view the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Nor have many permanent residents we know been down lately, if ever, to see the monuments by the Potomac, where the combination of stately, stirring words engraved in stone

and grand architectural spaces can still produce a feeling of exaltation in many visitors.

We have here in this city blossoms, beautiful vistas of shade, light and marble, orderly expanses of water — all of which we take pretty much for granted. If we took an afternoon off to join you in your pilgrimages from Jefferson to Washington to Lincoln we would probably have a greater appreciation of the meaning of this city. And if we struggled with you across independence Avenue through the frenetic stream of commuter traffic (unchecked by police or traffic lights) only to reach the banks of the Potomac and find that magnificent scene ruined by the incessant roar of airplanes going about the city's daily business, then we might come to realize that it is not you tourists who are in the way. It's us.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Power Politics in South Asia

With Nepal, India has ventured into a moral zone that can't be called anything other than blackmail. What this underscores is an emerging danger: an Asia freed of superpower tensions has fewer rules, and fewer restraints, for playing the power game. A world less dominated by grand alliances is one in which naked self-interest has a freer hand. The Sino-Soviet thaw and Moscow's omnidirectional amiability translate into a weaker security partnership for India, which is now inclined to expand its own security watch commensurately. And since a higher defense profile means more spending and occasional trading on neighbors' toes, it requires an adversary. Increasingly, New Delhi has been identifying China as that adversary. (Recently) Mr. Gandhi told foreign correspondents that India cannot come to terms with Pakistan on

a nuclear ban because it has to consider China's capability. This is something that Indians used to cite only in whispered asides. Now the old fear of a Chinese foothold on the southern Himalayan watershed is resurfacing, too. That is the principle behind Indian hegemony over Nepal — a principle Nepal seems to have deliberately flouted.

—Asiaweek (Hong Kong)

### Moscow and Latin America

President Gorbachev's statements during his visit to Cuba leave little doubt that Moscow's policy in Latin America is no longer centered on its Cuban satellite. He intends to visit Brazil and Argentina as well this year, countries which, as his adviser Alexander Yakovlev put it, have "internal problems" that provide promising opportunities for Soviet foreign policy.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

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## Bush and Gorbachev: Business to Be Done

By Jim Hoagland

LONDON — The needle that

George Bush has been quietly sticking to Mikhail Gorbachev has

pricked the Soviet leader's skin. Mr. Gorbachev shows increasing concern

in private meetings with Europeans

that Mr. Bush may be more intent on

making him look bad than on getting

U.S.-Soviet relations moving again.

Mr. Gorbachev's tone stops short

of whining or of expressing open

nostalgia for Ronald Reagan. But his

view that Mr. Bush has ordered a

lengthy pause in the Soviet-American

dialogue in a campaign to take the

shine off the Soviet leader's interna-

tional aureole is strongly held and

clearly stated in these conversations.

Mr. Gorbachev may be playing a

tactical game, voicing concern that

he knows will be conveyed to Wash-

ington. There is also the tradition of

Soviet paranoia. But evidence accumu-

lates that Mr. Gorbachev is right

in concluding that Mr. Bush is delib-

erately trying to diminish the Soviet's

standing in world opinion.

"It drives Bush crazy to see Gorbachev's picture on the front pages day

after day," says an American who has

talked to the president about East-

West matters in recent weeks.

A senior U.S. official adds: "We

have to find ways to cool Gorbachev's

mania in Europe and to put our own

case across better before we plunge

into the most important and most

complicated set of arms control nego-

tiations in history."

The foreign policy and strategic re-

views ordered by Mr. Bush have now

passed the point where they can be

seen as a normal procedural delay. Mr.

Gorbachev suggested in his talks with

British Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher here last week. The reviews,

he said, have become a device to throw

him off stride and to cast doubt on the

arms control and human rights ac-

counts reached by Moscow and Wash-

ington in the past two years.

These are not just my policies or

my ideas, Mr. Gorbachev com-

plained petulantly at one point to

Mrs. Thatcher, "these are matters of

mutual interest and joint agreement."

The implication of his remarks was

that these accords should be built

upon rather than called into ques-

tion; but he has begun to doubt that

Mr. Bush intends to do so.

Soviet officials interpreted two ac-

tions by the Bush administration last

week as attempts to put egg on Mr.

Gorbachev's face while he was being

feted in Havana and London.

First, U.S. officials leaked word that

the Soviets had supplied Libya with a

new type of bomber. Then the State

Department announced with a flourish

on Friday, the day Mr. Gorbachev

gave his major speech in London, that

the Soviets had been detected planting

listening devices in the U.S. Consulate

in Leningrad — in February.

The Libya leak may have been de-

signed as background noise for the

visit to Washington last week of Is-

raeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

and for Israel's campaign to avoid

congressional cuts in military aid,

rather than as a dart flung at Mr.

Gorbachev. But there can be no mis-

taking the squaring away of the

Leningrad spitball for anti-Gorby

duty at the right moment.

Mrs. Thatcher sought to reassure

Mr. Gorbachev on U.S. intentions.

She portrayed the policy review as a

normal consequence of the change of

administrations. This view is also

pressed upon American visitors by

British officials who emphasize that

they have complete confidence in the

Bush administration's deliberate ap-

proach to foreign policy.

## OPINION



But the very different way in which

Mrs. Thatcher approaches Mr. Gorba-

chev tells another story. Instead of

belittling him or tarnishing his image,

Mrs. Thatcher flatters the Soviet leader

lavishly and presents him to her

public as a bold and visionary leader.

She then slugs it out with him verbally

in their private talks, telling him that

NATO must modernize its short-

range nuclear missiles because the So-

viets have just finished their own ex-

tensive modernization program.

Sparks fly, but both leaders enjoy

the relationship and find it productive.

When Mrs. Thatcher advised Mr.

Gorbachev that she wanted to con-

duct a detailed conversation with him

about the outbreak of fighting in Na-

miibia last week, he arrived for their

next session well briefed on what was

happening in the African territory.

Moreover, he offered support for the

ideas she had put forward in her talks

with South African officials, and he

was critical of the actions of SWAPO,

the South-West Africa People's Orga-

nization, the guerrilla group support-

ed by the Soviets.

Mrs. Thatcher decided in 1984 that

Mr. Gorbachev was a man with

whom she could do business. She has

helped make her prophesy a self-ful-

filling one by establishing a rapport

and take relationship with him that

becomes poetry. Mr. Bush's approach

to Mr. Gorbachev so far has faint

echoes of the political campaign he

conducted last fall against Michael

Dukakis, with its emphasis on be-

smirking the image of the enemy. He

should pay less attention to Mr. Gor-

bachev's image and more to the busi-

ness of doing business with him.

The Washington Post

## Does Bush Have Convictions of His Own to Push?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Pentagon

has raised "practical concerns,"

which some consider a bureaucratic

smokescreen, that have slowed down

the Bush administration's pro-

claimed speedup in the removal of

chemical weapons from West Germa-

ny. That suggests the obvious point

that the supposed policy of any ad-

ministration can be paralyzed rather

easily by conflicting forces within a

hydra-headed U.S. government.

It also suggests that George Bush is

not providing strong leadership. He

does not seem so far to have a personal

fund of ideas to draw on, or strong

convictions about which way to move.

The Pentagon cites "practical"

problems of disposal and environ-

mental danger. But perhaps for mili-

tary reasons it just doesn't want to

withdraw chemical weapons quickly.

Either way, if the State Depart-

ment wants to do something and the

Pentagon doesn't — or vice versa, or

if any number of other agencies get

into the act — nimble bureaucratic

footwork can halt or slow the action.

The chemical weapons imbroglio

also suggests wimpy presidential

leadership. Mr. Bush did not approve

the faster withdrawal because he came

into office determined for good reason

to get those weapons out of West

Germany as soon as possible. The

speedup announced with fanfare by

Secretary of State James Baker was

instead an administration scheme to

counter the ability of Mikhail Gorba-



## OPINION

## And Then the Poles Will Dance

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Lech Walesa came home from the factory, sat down in his living room and pointed a warning finger at the ceiling. "We are in the police department now, you understand?" he said, with a half-smile.

It was the same thing Poles used to say all over the country, ever since the Soviet Union imposed the Communists as rulers just after World War II. Somebody was always watching, always listening, even in your own home.

Outside the flimsy apartment building in Gdansk, the police cars had rolled up. When we drove away in our own car, they crowded us to the sidewalk, demanded our papers and radioed the information to Warsaw. It was a show for the neighborhood, to warn people away from this man Walesa.

That was about five years ago. Solidarity, the union that had become a national political movement, was outlawed — even wearing its pin was illegal. Mr. Walesa was out of jail but still a kind of prisoner. His words were banned, his movements restricted, his family harassed.

He reminded me of someone. It took me a while to place it in my mind. During the Detroit auto plant strikes of the 1930s, a photograph appeared in the newspaper — a working man who was a union organizer being beaten by company thugs, huddled against the blows, but not down. You knew, all America knew, that this man would rise and go back to organizing.

And now here is another picture: Mr. Walesa at the table, still a half-smile, signing an agreement with the Polish government. He sits while the

Polish minister of the interior, the top cop, hovers, as if in attendance.

Solidarity will have a piece of political power. There will be a free election for one of the two houses of parliament, and Solidarity, of course, will win. The other house, the presidency, the police, and military will remain under the Communists. But for the first time a Communist government will share some power with another political organization.

A fine day for Mr. Walesa, for Poland, for political freedom. That is

## ON MY MIND

said around the world. And it is also said that a triumph, too, for Mikhail Gorbachev, that in his era Poland is allowed to move toward a degree of liberty that no previous Soviet government would have permitted.

All these things are true. But why is there no outpouring of joy, no national burst of singing and dancing, why the restraint, even gloominess? The Poles certainly know how to sing and dance. Partly because they are so weary — of long lines, hard hours, nothing to buy, scrimping and scrounging, decade after decade under one corrupt, incompetent Communist government after another. They want to know whether the agreement will bring them more meat and milk and less of the eternal *nie ma* — "We don't have any."

And Poles never really have been satisfied with the slice of freedom the rest of the world always insisted should be

plenty for them. Perhaps they are not even satisfied with the new half-loaf of liberty their stubbornness won for them. Perhaps they are still stubborn enough to want the whole loaf of liberty, just as Americans do. Perhaps that is why there is no dancing.

Poles know it is not General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who tried for years to put down Mr. Walesa and Solidarity, who is now sharing power with them. It is Mr. Walesa and Solidarity and the Polish people who are sharing it with him.

If they had not signed that agreement, chances are that quite soon the general would have fallen and his whole detested government would have been unable to rule any longer.

Well, isn't that what the Poles wanted — an end to the imposed Communist rule? Yes, but they know that different as the Gorbachev government may be, the threat of Soviet military or economic intervention still remains. If the Polish Communist government falls altogether, Mr. Gorbachev might be unable to stay in power himself if he did not move — the unspoken threat.

A fine day. But it remains a fact of life that General Jaruzelski and every other Communist leader in Eastern Europe still owes his political existence to the possibility of Soviet intervention.

So the Poles really are not difficult to understand. If a foreign power had dominated and ruined the life of the United States for almost half a century, Americans would be glad of movement toward liberty. But I think we would save our dancing in the streets for another day, now nearer, believing that it must come.

The New York Times



## If the Editor Isn't Greeley, Who Does He Think He Is?

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — Members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, 1,000 strong, start meeting in Washington today to transact a little business, savor a little entertainment and a wee bit of booze and examine once more the interesting question of who they are in the brave new world of corporate journalism.

They are not, for openers, Horace Greeley or James Gordon Bennett. That breed has vanished. Those were unin-

## MEANWHILE

hibited mavericks and entrepreneurs who made newspapers in their own images and invented the strong and distinctively American style of journalism.

Through their newspapers, William Randolph Hearst once boasted, editors "suggested and controlled legislation," "declared wars," "punished criminals" and "controlled the nation." He was guilty, as usual, of hyperbole, but it is nonetheless true that editors once were central players in the great events of their time.

That ancient history will not be repeated. Ours is the Corporate Age of Bigness. The press critic Ben Bagdikian estimates that 50 corporations control "most of the output of [American] daily newspapers and most of the sales and audience in magazines, broadcasting, books and movies."

Specifically, the great chains, including foreign investors, have obtained posses-

sion of 70 percent of all U.S. dailies and an even greater share of revenues. There may be more to come. Nicholas Nicholas Jr., the president of Time Inc., says that soon there will emerge, on a worldwide basis, six, seven, eight "vertically integrated media and entertainment megacompanies." He adds, "At least one will be Japanese, probably two. We think two will be European. We think there will be a couple of American-led enterprises, and we think Time Inc. is going to be one."

In this institutional culture, today's editor is a hired hand whose tenuous career is enveloped and circumscribed by the values and imperatives of the chain or conglomerate to which he belongs. He may not be interchangeable with the middle managers of General Motors or IBM, but the management skills and bureaucratic agility demanded of him are not dissimilar.

He must understand and deal with a distant hierarchy to which and through which petitions are addressed and accountings rendered. Budgeting and financial planning processes must be understood, personnel policies and "sensitivity" skills mastered. There are production and circulation problems to address, "community relations" requirements to be met. The goals on which bonuses and other financial rewards depend must be satisfied.

These functions consume great amounts of the modern editor's time and energy and intrude heavily on the intellectual life that editors need and are presumed to pursue. Books are unread, films are not seen, journeys are not taken. The mind atrophies; the disease of insularity sets in.

John Morton, a leading financial analyst of newspaper companies, has identified another characteristic of the publicly owned company:

"The financial community is primarily interested in financial performance. This is an audience that has a natural inclination to think of an editorial staff as a nonrevenue-producing controllable expense. Unfortunately, some newspaper managers tend to look at journalists that way, too. It is not easy to convince this audience of the need sometimes to increase editorial spending in the face of rising competition and even rising costs."

The agenda of the editors' society meeting this year reflects the realities and confusions of the present age:

"Who's a Journalist?"

"Media Buyers [that is, advertisers] Look at Newspapers."

"Advertisers in Our Future" — a reference to paid policy statements.

The real up-off to the identity crisis, however, will come in another seminar: "The Editor's Job: What Is It Now?"

The writer is ombudsman of The Washington Post, in which this appeared.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## 'Success' in East Germany

Regarding "Is East Germany's Record Proof That Communism Vires Ager?" (March 14) by Henry Kamm:

The notion that German Communism qualifies post East Germany at the top of the Communist world in productivity and technology is ahistorical. The article never mentions that Germany was a highly industrialized society before 1945 — already at the top in the region. The present position of East Germany's economy has everything to do with that.

The article reports official utterances about East Germany's upholding traditional Communist dogmas, but it neglects the influence of geography. Wojciech Jaruzelski can try to pose as a liberal Communist (although the difference between a liberal and a liberal Communist is as great as that between a chair and an electric chair) because there is no other Poland against which his "liberalism" can be measured. But who would take seriously a counterfeit in East Germany, when the genuine German article is right across the border?

East German Communists must stick to old Communist dogmas, whether they believe in them or not; it is their only rationale. They have no "liberal" option.

Regarding standards of comfort, there is not much psychological comfort in living in a police state. I had to have four different passes to visit four academic institutions on a visit to East Germany, and their own citizens are even more controlled.

As to living standards, various estimates show that East German statistics show the dubious distinction with Romanian ones of being the most distorted in Comecon.

To give one example, West German sources have estimated that before 1938 consumption per capita was about equal in what today are East and West Germany. In 1948 the Eastern level was about 80 percent of the Western one; in 1967 it was equal to some two-thirds and by the early 1980s it had shrunk to about half. But all the while, East German statistics showed higher consumption growth rates than those in the West.

East Germany definitely has not increased the distance between its living standards and those in other Communist countries of Eastern Europe. In most cases the distance has shrunk.

JAN WINICKI

Warsaw

## Why Not Tell SWAPO?

In response to the news analysis "Weak Link in Namibia Pact: SWAPO Had No Part" (April 5) by Dave Clemens:

It is time for both Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, to open lines of communication to the South-West Africa People's Organization and give its surviving members straight-forward information as to what is expected of them and what they can expect of the UN Transition Assistance Group and the Angolan government.

What the Namibian-South African police and military forces want to do with SWAPO members is now plain enough.

J. WENK

Zurich

## Leave Rambo Out of It

Regarding the editorial "Reason vs. Rambo Guns" (March 16):

The term "Rambo Guns" refers to weapons used by a fictional film character. Such terminology has no place in rational argument. It is an attempt to play on the emotional response that such a character brings to mind.

The editorial asserts that drug runners buy semiautomatic weapons and convert them to full automatic operation. While what is technically feasible, why bother? Any individual with the resources to purchase and import large quantities of illegal drugs can certainly obtain any type of weapon he chooses.

It is argued that a weapons ban can be effective only if it is nationwide. But what is to stop imports of illegal arms? The government has not been able to stop the flow of cocaine or illegal aliens across U.S. borders; it would not be any more effective against illegal weapons.

Rather than call for restricting the freedom of the majority, it would be better to call for stricter enforcement of

existing laws and prosecution and punishment of the criminals who break them.

JOSEPH C. HOFER 3d,  
Iselin, New Jersey.

## About the Imperial Lineage

Regarding "Eastern Europe: Soon Fit for Ordinary Mortals" (Opinion, April 8):

Francis Ferdinand was not the son of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Francis Joseph; he was his nephew. He became the heir because of the death of Francis Joseph's son, Crown Prince Rudolph, a century ago at Mayerling, and the death of his own father, Archduke Charles Louis, a few years later. Charles, who became the last emperor in 1916, was the nephew of Francis Ferdinand and the grandnephew of Francis Joseph.

W. W. HALL,  
Novato, California.

Zita of Bourbon-Parma, the last empress of Austria and queen of Hungary, was not born in Spain but in Italy, at the Villa Farnese, near Florence. The Austro-Hungarian empire was dismantled main-

## More Than the Microchip

Regarding "Get Smart or Face the Music Again" (Meanwhile, March 21):

Dave Barry's frustration over the academic performance of American youth rings loud and clear. However, having taught in the Japanese public school system, I can't help but be grateful I was educated in America. I was taught that it is all right to have opinions, make choices and think for myself. Here, learning is mainly rote memorization. Perhaps this sounds ideal to some people; it depends on whether you think mastering the microchip is more important than understanding man's relationship to the world.

D. FOERSTER,  
Yokohama, Japan.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Fairness Doctrine Gets Another Look

American television stations were supposedly freed for deeper involvement in public affairs when the Federal Communications Commission repealed its 38-year-old Fairness Doctrine in 1987. This rule had required stations to give balanced treatment to controversial public issues. But the rule, supposedly, inhibited them from airing such issues because it required them to present all sides of every question.

Now, Essential Information, a public interest research group founded by Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, says it has found a 51-percent decrease in the amount of time stations devote to public issues since the fairness rule was dropped.

Congress voted in 1987 to turn the rule into law but President Ronald Reagan vetoed the bill. "Reagan and his FCC cling to the idea that marketplace forces would compel stations to good citizenship," wrote Tom Shales, TV critic for The Washington Post, "but the fallout from dereg-

ulation has been a tawdry new trend to trashy and tabloid television."

A spokesman for the FCC said that the survey findings were "outrageous" and that "there is nothing in this study." She said TV stations were doing more public affairs programming than ever, but conceded she did not have figures to prove this.

Representative Edward J. Markey, a Massachusetts Democrat and head of the House subcommittee on telecommunications, is drawing up a bill that would restore the Fairness Doctrine as law.

### Short Takes

A 29-year-old Harlem woman was raped and forced to jump from the roof of a 21-story housing project, The New York Times reports, but saved herself by grabbing television cables and dangling above the 18th floor until neighbors could grab her. "I heard this thumping on the window," said Freddie Wyatt, 62. "I looked up and saw this lady hanging on the cables holding. Please help me, help me." Mr. Wyatt and his wife, Teresa, 64, held onto the woman's arms for 10 minutes. Neighbors on the floor below pulled her inside just as the Wyatts lost

their grip. New York City police withheld the woman's name. They said they had no suspects.

Acme Boot of Clarksville, Tennessee, the world's largest maker of leather boots, has stopped making its \$200-a-pair elephant-skin boots out of concern over poaching in Africa. Acme said its purchases of elephant hides, made through an importer, were legal, but that it wanted to accommodate "increased concern by environmentalists and consumer groups about poaching."

Ever since the east wing of the National Gallery of Art in Washington opened in 1978, people have been cutting across the lawn as a shortcut to the entrance, or for a close look at its odd southwest corner, where the two walls meet at a wedge-shaped 19-degree angle. Over the years the corner has been stained dark at shoulder height by the hands of thousands of visitors. "It's irresistible," a spokesman told The Washington Post. "People want to touch it." People also have ignored "Keep Off the Grass" signs. After sodding and re-sodding the worn lawn for a decade, the gallery has given up and has installed a sidewalk.

Arthur Higbee



FIGHTING A COMMON ENEMY — Kitty Dukakis visiting an exhibition of alcoholism posters at Tweed Gallery in New York. Mrs. Dukakis, wife of the late Massachusetts governor, was treated recently for alcohol abuse. More than 100 posters from 26 nations are in the exhibit, entitled "Alcoholism: The World's Common Enemy, a Collection of International Posters."

## Major Drug Suspect Is Seized by Mexico

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In its boldest strike so far against drug trafficking and corruption, the Mexican government has captured the country's leading cocaine-trafficking suspect and taken into custody virtually the entire police force of the city that was his base.

Several other senior law enforcement officials have also been arrested.

The suspect, Miguel Angel Felix Gallardo, 43, was arrested in Guadalajara after what officials described as a three-month investigation. He has been identified by agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as the head of an international ring that shipped as much as two tons of cocaine into the United States each month.

Almost simultaneously, a Mexican Army force moved against scores of state and municipal police officers in the northwestern city of Culiacan, Mr. Felix Gallardo's hometown and capital of the state of Sinaloa.

At a Mexico City news conference Monday, Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo described Mr. Felix Gallardo as the "No. 1 narcotics trafficker" in Mexico.

He said that businesses, bank accounts and real estate belonging to Mr. Felix Gallardo had been seized and that the suspect would be charged with trafficking, corruption, bribery, illegal possession of arms and whatever else results from the investigation that will continue.

The capture of Mr. Felix Gallardo on Saturday night is a major political accomplishment for President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who took office four months ago. Although wanted by Mexican and U.S. authorities for more than a decade, Mr. Felix Gallardo has continued to operate freely.

Mr. Alvarez acknowledged on Monday that police and other government officials had protected Mr. Felix Gallardo.

At the moment, in the face of complaints of Mexican inaction, the U.S. Congress is considering whether to certify that Mexico has "cooperated fully" with the United States in efforts to stamp out the international drug trade.

This week, Mr. Alvarez is scheduled to leave for the United States, where he will meet with Attorney General Dick Thornburgh and members of Congress.

In a statement on Monday, Edward Heath, head of the anti-drug agency office in Mexico City, said Mr. Felix Gallardo's arrest would have "an extremely significant" effect on regional drug trafficking.

He praised Mr. Alvarez for "breaking from the traditional silence" that has surrounded the activities of Mr. Felix Gallardo and other drug suspects.

"I don't think there is any doubt the message has been passed on that President Salinas de Gortari means business," Mr. Heath said.

U.S. officials have said that they believed Mr. Felix Gallardo was involved in the killing of an American drug agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, in Guadalajara, capital of the state of Jalisco, in 1985. But Mr. Alvarez, governor of Jalisco when the killing occurred, cast doubt on that hypothesis on Monday.

"So far, Mr. Felix Gallardo has denied any participation in this lamentable murder," the attorney general said.

"In fact, I recall that his posture since the beginning, when the incidents occurred, was that he was not in agreement with this execution on the part of Caro Quintero, Fonseca, and others."

He was referring to two other drug-trafficking figures, Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, who have been arrested and charged in the killing.

The action against Mr. Felix Gallardo, which the attorney general said had been "personally ordered" by Mr. Salinas, came after a series of widely publicized government actions against corruption.

In January, army and security forces arrested the head of the oil workers union on charges ranging from arms smuggling to murder, and in February, four leading stockbrokers were arrested and charged with illegal trading and securities fraud.

According to reports from Culiacan, most of the 80 police officers arrested by the Mexican Army were released after questioning. But among those described to reporters in Mexico City on Monday as suspected accomplices of Mr. Felix Gallardo were the chief of the Culiacan municipal police, Roberto Lizarraga Coronel, and the director of the Sinaloa state judicial police, Arturo Moreno.

The heads of the federal highway police in the state of Tamaulipas, which borders Texas, and in Mexico City have also been arrested, the government announced.

At his news conference, Mr. Alvarez denounced police officials who "betray the confidence" entrusted in them and vowed that Mr. Salinas's drive against drug trafficking and corruption would continue regardless of whom it touched.

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## Panama Steps Up Harassment of Foes and U.S.

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — When Sergio Angulo went to renew a gun license for Panamanian guards at the U.S. Embassy, the G-2 military intelligence branch of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's Defense Forces detained him on the spot.

For the next 15 hours, Mr. Angulo, the Panamanian contractor for the embassy's guard service, was questioned, accused of import-

ing arms illegally through a U.S. Air Force base here, denounced as a traitor and subjected to electric shocks, U.S. officials said. Eventually released without charge, he left the country.

Last week, four men in a black van abducted Blas Julio Rodriguez, an opposition candidate for alternate legislator in elections scheduled for May 7. The candidate, formerly an editor of an opposition newspaper that General Noriega closed in 1987, said he had been beaten, cut with a knife, threatened with death and interrogated for three hours about an alleged hidden opposition printing press before being dumped from the vehicle.

His attackers, he said, wore civilian clothes but had military-style boots.

"It was a message to the opposition," he said.

The cases exemplify a growing campaign of harassment, intimidation and violence by General Noriega's rule against Panamanian political foes and the United States, which has sought the overthrow of General Noriega, the de facto leader.

Besides Panamanians associated with the domestic opposition or the

U.S. Embassy, the campaign has targeted local employees of the Panama Canal Commission and members of the U.S. military's Panama-based Southern Command, known as Southcom.

About 40,000 Americans live in Panama, including some 10,300 permanently assigned troops and a similar number of dependents. The Southern Command has attributed to the Panama Defense Forces more than 600 incidents of harassment involving U.S. servicemen or dependents since February 1988. The command has called most of them "petty harassment" such as alleged shakedowns by policemen for purported traffic violations or efforts by Panamanian authorities to deny "freedom of movement" to U.S. planes, ships and vehicles.

But incidents have included the illegal detention, severe beating and psychological abuse of 20 servicemen, as well as dozens of "intrusions" by armed men on U.S. military installations, according to the Defense Department. Twenty-five of the intrusions involved exchanges of gunfire.

Two U.S. soldiers have been killed as a result of intrusions, the Southern Command has said. In

April 1988, a Marine was shot accidentally by a member of his own unit while pursuing suspected intruders at the Arraigal fuel storage facility in the former Canal Zone.

On Jan. 31, near Fort Sherman on Panama's Atlantic Coast, an army sergeant was killed when an apparent poacher fired on a patrol.

By the Southern Command's count, the harassment incidents since last year have entailed more than 1,000 violations by the government of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties. Under them, the United States is to turn over control and defense of the canal to Panama at the end of the century.

According to the Canal Commission, the government has seized the bank accounts and cars of at least 10 Panamanian executives of the agency in lieu of personal income taxes that the U.S. government is withholding from their pay but placing in escrow as part of economic sanctions against General Noriega.

In an interview, the administrator of the canal, Dennis P. McLaughlin, said the harassment was likely to increase as part of Panama's attempts to achieve its economic goals of forcing an end to the sanc-

tions, or making up for lost income by other means.

Although canal operations have not yet been affected, he said, a major concern is that harassment eventually could create conditions that would "interfere with the normal operation of the canal, and possibly close it."

Senior U.S. officials say the campaign against the U.S. military, on the other hand, is intended to help consolidate General Noriega's control over his own forces and instill a doctrine of anti-Americanism. At the same time, the harassment is driving down U.S. military morale, officials say.

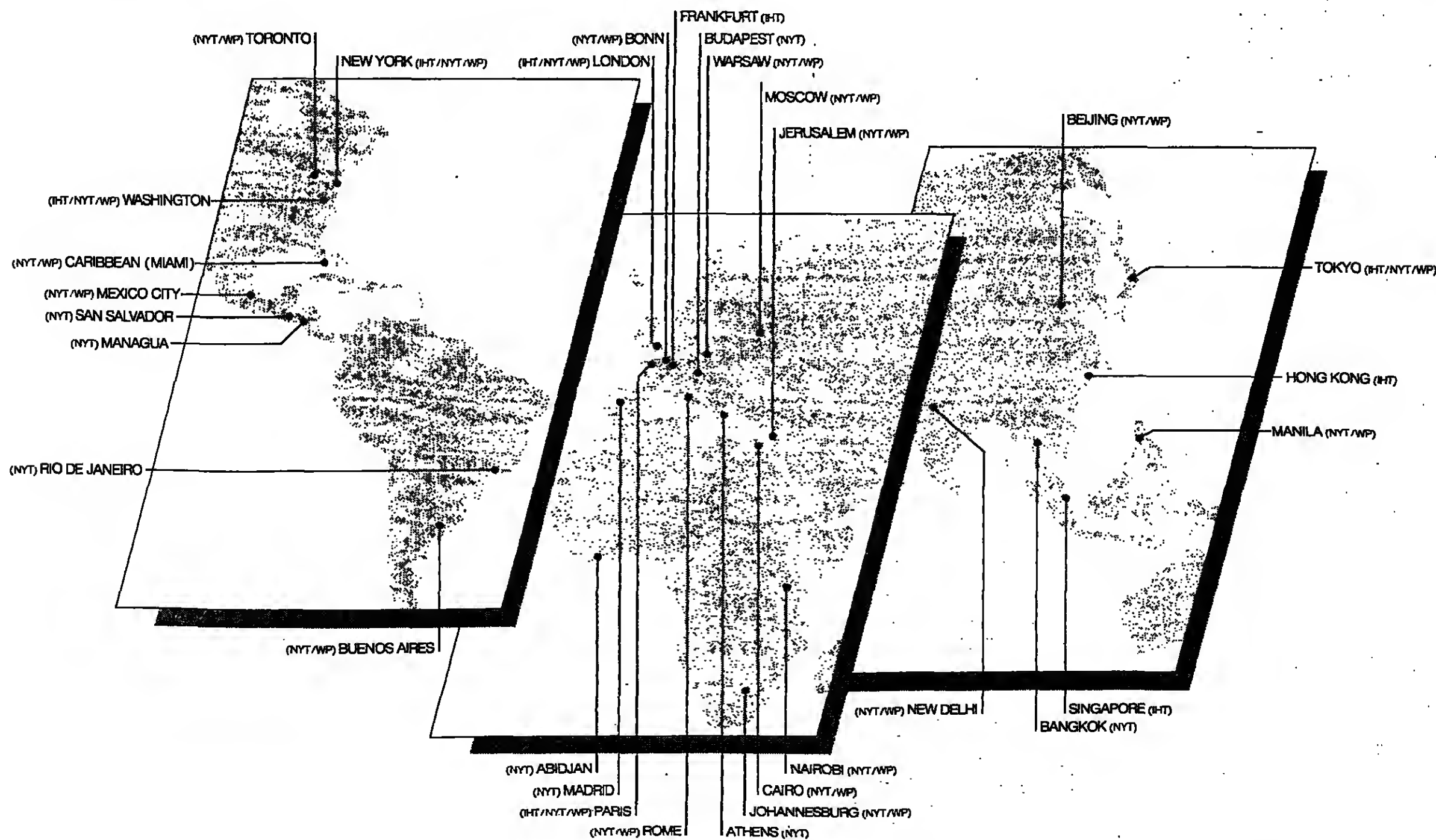
"The situation here is slowly but surely getting worse," Mr. McLaughlin said.

### IRA Bomb Severs Rail Line

Readers

BELFAST — The Dublin-Belfast rail line was severed Tuesday by a bomb near Newry, the sixth attack against the line since the Irish Republican Army began a campaign against it in December. The attacks have severely disrupted business travel and freight services.

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## North Tells Court Reagan Never Said To Lie to Congress

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North testified Tuesday that neither President Ronald Reagan nor Robert C. McFarlane, then head of the National Security Council, ever told him to lie to Congress to hide covert support to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. North, a Marine lieutenant colonel who was a member of the National Security Council staff, has consistently testified at his trial in federal court that he had approval from the highest officials, including the president, to secretly support the Nicaraguan rebels during the period from 1984 to 1986 when U.S. military or paramilitary aid to them was banned by Congress.

But under cross-examination in the fourth day of his trial, Mr. North testified that Mr. Reagan "never told me" to lie to Congress about his actions.

He also said that Mr. McFarlane told him only to "take a stab" and never advised him to lie in August 1985 in drafting a response to congressional inquiries into activities on behalf of the contras.

"I tried very hard to live within the limits of what I was told to do," he said of Mr. McFarlane. "I was not concerned that a letter from a cabinet officer to a member of Congress could be against the law."

Mr. North drafted the letter for Mr. McFarlane after Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who headed the House intelligence committee, asked about reports that Mr. North was supplying arms and tactical support to the contras.

Mr. North, who is charged with 12 criminal counts, including lying to Congress, already has testified that he deceived Congress in a White House briefing in 1986.

As his justification, Mr. North has said repeatedly that he had government authorization to perform highly sensitive secret operations in the plan to sell arms to Iran in exchange for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon, and then to funnel proceeds of the arms sales to the contras despite the ban on aid.

**Funds Misuse Denied**

George Lardner Jr. of The Washington Post reported earlier.

Mr. North denied taking funds for his own use and said he had a \$15,000 "family fund" in a metal box bolted to his closet floor at home that he used for personal and "operational" expenses.

Mr. North said Monday that he kept his "operational" spending in meticulous order, recording income and spending in a special ledger given to him by William J.

Casey, then director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He told me to keep very, very careful records," Mr. North said of an Iran-contras fund of \$240,000 to \$300,000 in cash and traveler's checks that he said he kept in his safe at the Old Executive Office Building, next to the White House.

"Is the ledger still around?" John W. Keizer, the chief prosecutor, asked as cross-examination began.

"No, it is not," Mr. North replied. He said it was "put in the shredder" in October or November 1986 when the Iran-contras affair was beginning to unravel. "Director Casey told me to and I did it," Mr. North said.

At another point, Mr. North reacted angrily as Mr. Keizer suggested that he had not only cashed for his own use several thousand dollars in traveler's checks from Adolfo Calero, a contra leader, but that he had received \$3,000 in cash from Richard V. Secord, Mr. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, helped Mr. North arrange arms purchases and set up supply networks for the contras.

Mr. Keizer pointed out that on Oct. 5, 1985, Mr. North bought a used automobile for \$8,038, paying \$5,000 cash and promising to pay the rest within four days.

Mr. North said the down payment came from a "family fund" with "upwards of \$15,000 in it" that he had started years earlier with an insurance settlement.

Mr. Keizer asked if Mr. North received \$3,000 more from General Secord on Oct. 5, 1985, for "hostage release" purposes.

"I do not recall," Mr. North replied.

Mr. Keizer later showed Mr. North an excerpt from General Secord's records, and asked: "Does that refresh your recollection about getting money from General Secord on Oct. 5, 1985?"

"No," Mr. North replied. "I got a lot of money from General Secord on a lot of occasions."

He insisted that each time he was reimbursing himself for money he had paid out of his own pocket on Iran-contras work when the "operational fund" was empty.

**Train Kills 5 French Youth**

MARSEILLE — Five young French Army conscripts were killed early Tuesday when they apparently tumbled on the wrong side at the station of Cassis and were struck by the Nice-Bordeaux express.



**HAITIAN HIJACKING ENDS** — Two Haitian soldiers being led away from a plane they hijacked from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Miami. They were being questioned about their role in a recent failed coup attempt in Haiti, the authorities said. On Tuesday, a Roman Catholic radio station in Haiti reported that about 230 soldiers in the rebellious Dessalines Battalion had surrendered.

## Kennedy Shifts Supreme Court to Right

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Justice Anthony M. Kennedy took his seat on the Supreme Court 14 months ago, after the Reagan administration's exceptionally bitter fight with Congress over the failed nomination of Robert H. Bork, no one doubted he was a conservative.

The only question was whether he was a moderate conservative, like his predecessor, Lewis F. Powell Jr., and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, or a more hard-line conservative, like Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justice Antonin Scalia.

The answer, so far, is that Justice Kennedy is as conservative as any justice nominated by President Ronald Reagan. At least as conservative as Mr. Bork was expected to be, Justice Kennedy has moved the court's center much further to the right than analysts on either side of the ideological divide expected.

Justice Kennedy's replacement of Justice Powell has left Justice O'Connor as the controlling vote in all closely divided decisions involving affirmative action, separation of church and state and, most importantly, on the highly emotional issue of abortion rights. That is a significant shift, liberals and conservatives agree, because in many of those cases Justice O'Connor had been more conservative than Justice Powell.

As the current term approaches the halfway point, with 61 decisions handed down, Justice Kennedy has sided with Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia 92 percent of the time. Of the four Reagan appointees, only Chief Justice Rehnquist sides less frequently with two liberal justices, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall.

"Anthony Kennedy has made me very happy," said Daniel Pappas, general counsel of the conservative Washington Legal Foundation. "The laugh is on all those people in the Senate who wanted a litmus test on Bork." Noting that at age 52, Justice Kennedy was likely to serve on the high court for a long time, Mr. Pappas added: "What's so wonderful about it is that he is so young and healthy."

Gary McDowell, vice president of the conservative National Legal Center for the Public Interest, said that conservatives "got more of what they were looking for ideologically" with Justice Kennedy than they would have with Mr. Bork.

"Bork would have been a much more independent thinker, as Antonin Scalia is," Mr. McDowell said. "What's amazing is how the liberals thought they had won defeating Bork. What they got was really much more of what they feared was in Bork."

But liberals who led the fight against Mr. Bork said they would do it all over again.

Ralph Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, called the Bork fight a "historic battle and an important victory." He said that the Leadership Conference did not oppose Justice Kennedy. Only the National Organization for Women and a handful of other groups opposed his confirmation.

"The Leadership Conference expressed its concerns about Kennedy during the hearings," Mr. Nease said. "Sadly, those concerns seem to be coming true."

Nan Aron, head of the liberal Alliance for Justice, called Justice Kennedy a "big disappointment."

But she said that he had not shown a predisposition to vote against civil rights and liberties and women's rights before he joined the court. "We're looking for evidence of open-mindedness," she said. "The jury's still out."

## Wright Rejects House Counsel's Findings

By Michael Oreskes

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The outside counsel to the House ethics committee has recommended that the speaker, Jim Wright, be held in violation of a series of House rules, and the Texas Democrat has countered with a spirited defense urging that the findings be rejected.

Both the allegations and the defense are outlined in a document prepared by Mr. Wright's attorney, William C. Oldaker, for the resumption of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

According to the document, the committee's special counsel, Richard J. Phelan, has recommended that Mr. Wright be held in violation of House rules for his financial relationship with a Fort Worth, Texas, developer and for a publishing arrangement in which lobbyists, other interest groups and colleges made bulk purchases of a book by Mr. Wright.

In almost identical language in each case, the document said that "Speaker Wright respectfully requests that the committee find that no violation of House rules occurred" and argues that Mr. Phelan misread the facts and the rules.

While Mr. Wright's supporters are braced for a finding by the committee that the speaker violated some rules, members of the ethics committee are also understood to have argued with many of Mr. Phelan's interpretations.

There have been previous hints that Mr. Phelan was pushing to have Mr. Wright cited for such violations, handling his assignment as that of a prosecutor presenting the worst possible case.

In a separate development, but related to the swirl of ethics issues facing the speaker, President George Bush has decided not to

endorse a blanket ban on members of Congress receiving payment for speeches and other public appearances, despite the recommendations of his own ethics commission.

A presidential commission on ethics in government had urged such a limit on outside income, but the officials said Mr. Bush preferred to work with Congress on the issue in the context of a pay increase for the legislators, instead of treating the issue in isolation.

When he announces the proposals on Wednesday, Mr. Bush also plans to propose a 25 percent pay increase for federal judges.

## Bush Calls Reagan to Apologize

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush telephoned Ronald Reagan last week to apologize for reports that White House aides were belittling the former president, White House officials say.

John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, ordered senior administration aides to stop comparing Mr. Bush with the former president after angry Reagan loyalists said aides were trying to make Mr. Bush look good at Mr. Reagan's expense.

The tension erupted publicly Monday when Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, rebuked a reporter who wrote a column charging that Bush aides had been "treating" Mr. Reagan "as ill-informed, lazy and detached."

White House officials said Mr. Sununu sternly dressed down senior aides in two staff meetings.

Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Bush called Mr. Reagan last week to tell him that he was "very concerned" about the comments that some White House staff members anonymously gave to reporters writing about the working styles of the two leaders, with Mr. Bush portrayed as more engaged and energetic.

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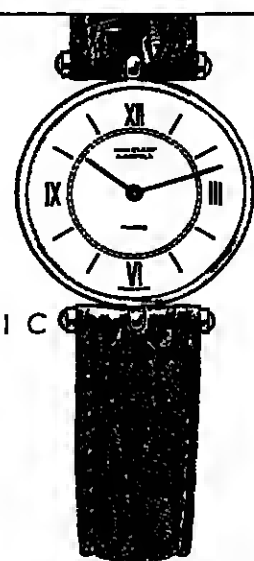
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**Jack Shaw**, Executive Director, Scottish Financial Enterprise  
**Axel Krause**, Corporate Editor, International Herald Tribune

**9:00** Chairman's Introductory Remarks  
**9:15** THE OUTLOOK FOR THE ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS CLIMATES  
**Sir William Fraser**, Principal and Vice Chancellor, Glasgow University  
**10:00** NEW INVESTMENT POTENTIAL AND SCOTLAND'S COMPETITIVENESS  
**Professor Neil Hood**, Director, Employment and Special Initiatives, Scottish Development Agency  
**Garvin Laird**, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union  
**Eric Wilson**, Managing Director, TSB Scotland plc

**11:15** COFFEE  
**11:45** THE BUSINESS CLIMATE IN THE 1990's  
**Philip Rhodes**, Operations Director, United Distillers Group  
**Eckhard Pfeiffer**, International Vice President, Compaq Computer Corporation  
**Ronald Dunn**, Managing Director, Ferranti Defence Systems

**13:00** LUNCHEON  
**14:30** SCOTLAND - AIRBRIDGE TO EUROPE  
**Sir Colin Marshall**, Chief Executive, British Airways plc  
**15:15** SCOTLAND AND THE INTEGRATED EC MARKET IN 1992  
**A VIEW FROM BRUSSELS**  
**Etienne Reuter**, Chief Spokesman for Commissioner Bruce Millan, Regional Policy, European Commission  
**IS SCOTLAND READY FOR 1992?**  
**Bryan Gould M.P.**, Shadow Secretary for Trade and Industry  
**Cameron Buchanan**, Managing Director, George Harrison & Co., Edinburgh Ltd.  
**16:30** CULTURE AND TOURISM: AN UNTAPPED POTENTIAL?  
**Maurice Cantley**, Director of Marketing, Highlands and Islands Development Board  
**Robert Palmer**, Director of Festivals, Glasgow 1990  
**17:15** CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT: THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's  
**Lord James Douglas-Hamilton**, Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment, The Scottish Office  
**17:45** Chairman's Closing Address.

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## Fraud May Deplete Resources for Bhopal Victims

By Sanjoy Hazarika

New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Concern is growing across this city, stricken more than four years ago by toxic gases from a Union Carbide pesticide plant, that the \$470 million compensation announced in February by the Indian Supreme Court may not reach victims of the tragedy.

Officials say they are worried about possible fraud among the 600,000 claims for damages they have received. They point out that since the announcement, new claims have been pouring in at the rate of 500 a day.

"Whoever way you look at it, it's a nightmare," said a top official who has been closely associated with relief operations.

"Who will decide the genuineness of a claim, how do you ensure there is no fraud and how do you get to the people quickly?" he asked. "I think there's going to be a lot of rancor, of uncertainty over this."

The areas afflicted most severely by the gas fumes had a population of 250,000 to 300,000. Many residents had incomes of less than \$500 a year at the time.

Bhopal's overall population at the time was about 700,000; people untouched by the fumes are said to have sought compensation of millions of dollars.

One relief official said more than 250,000 people who have filed for damages have not responded to three official requests asking them to take medical tests.

Union Carbide and its Indian subsidiary have already deposited the money in an account controlled by the Supreme Court in New Delhi.

The court is to decide how the money is to be spent and has ordered the government of Madhya Pradesh state to distribute free wheat to the poorest gas victims.

As many as 25 legal challenges to the Supreme Court's decree have been filed by

lawyers, newspapers and others seeking either to overturn the order or to allow new suits against the corporation and the government.

The federal government has joined the state government, which has its capital here, in developing a proposal to create about 50 special courts to verify the claims and disburse the money to the victims.

Officials said such a process could take several years and could be challenged every step of the way by disgruntled individuals.

"There are claims from as far as Moscow, Nepal and London from people who passed through Bhopal at the time of the tragedy," said S. Satyam, the Bhopal relief and rehabilitation commissioner, whose department is studying 345,000 claims.

Those claims have been backed up with medical documents, and Mr. Satyam said that about 40,000 are ready for immediate distribution of funds.

The \$470 million decree, which is worth 7.3 billion Indian rupees, has been denounced by citizens' groups, newspapers and lawyers as too small to meet the needs of the victims over several decades.

According to an official proposal, the family of each person killed by the gas will get the equivalent of \$14,000; those with extensive, lifelong health damage will get the same; individuals with slight injuries will be entitled to about \$3,000, and those with property losses will receive similar compensation.

The government has said more than 3,400 people have died as a result of exposure to the gas, methyl isocyanate, which also has caused psychological problems and permanent damage to lungs and eyes.

Yet, no claims have been filed on behalf of 350 people who died within hours of the disaster.

## As India Cuts Lifeline, Nepal Struggles to Survive

By Barbara Crossette

New York Times Service

KATMANDU, Nepal — A dispute with India is forcing Nepal, one of the world's poorest and least accessible countries, to fight for its economic survival, a fight that is also testing its political stability.

New Delhi cut most of the landlocked kingdom's trade links to the outside world more than two weeks ago, and Nepal was shaken by student demonstrations April 3 and 4.

The protests became anti-government as they were anti-Indian. Universities in the Kathmandu area were closed amid conflicting reports of casualties as the police suppressed the riots.

Lines at gas stations are long, straining tempers. The streets of Kathmandu, the capital, are nearly devoid of cars. Travel around Nepal by air or bus is becoming more difficult. Forests are being stripped for cooking fuel.

In an interview Sunday, the Nepalese foreign minister, Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, said that Kathmandu wanted to end its special relationship with India, which had become one of economic dependence.

"It is in our interest to let interdependence grow," he said of ties with India. "It is in our interest to see that our dependence on one country does not grow."

Nepal, wedged between China and India, the world's two most populous nations, has only one reliable outlet to the sea, overland through the Indian port of Calcutta, more than 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) away.

On March 23, after a dispute over how to renegotiate lapsed trade and transit treaties, New Delhi suddenly closed 19 of 21 border crossings with the Himalayan kingdom. This severed links not only to

the port, but also to northern Indian cities.

The Indians want a single pact. The Nepalese want two, as they have had since 1978, to separate their important transit rights from trade and commercial ties to India.

Mr. Upadhyaya said that Nepal had in the last few days proposed a new trade treaty that would include no special concessions but only most-favored-nation status, putting economic relations with New Delhi on a more equal footing. Indian officials have not responded.

Interviews with Nepalese and Indian officials in Kathmandu and in New Delhi, Nepalese businessmen and journalists, and Western diplomats in Kathmandu reveal a complex interaction of causes and perceptions that led to what the Nepalese say was a completely unexpected blockade by India.

Growing Nepalese-Chinese cooperation, culminating in Kathmandu's purchase in August 1988 of Chinese anti-aircraft guns, is a major factor.

The presence of Chinese contractors working on World Bank or government aid projects in Nepal, especially near the border with India, has led to protests, Nepalese officials say.

Many Chinese consumer goods are on sale in Nepalese bazaars. Some, like small appliances and crockery, have displaced Indian products.

In addition, the fast-developing Nepalese tourist industry has in recent years ceased to be an appendage of Indian tourism.

With direct air links to Europe,

South East Asia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma and Hong Kong, Nepal is bypassing Indian travel agents, airports and airlines.

Indian officials, who acknowledge their annoyance with Kathmandu's Chinese arms purchases, say they are also perplexed by what they see as a new and inexplicably uncompromising attitude in Nepal, which has benefited from nearly 40 years of Indian aid and special trade concessions and an open-door policy for millions of Nepalese job seekers.

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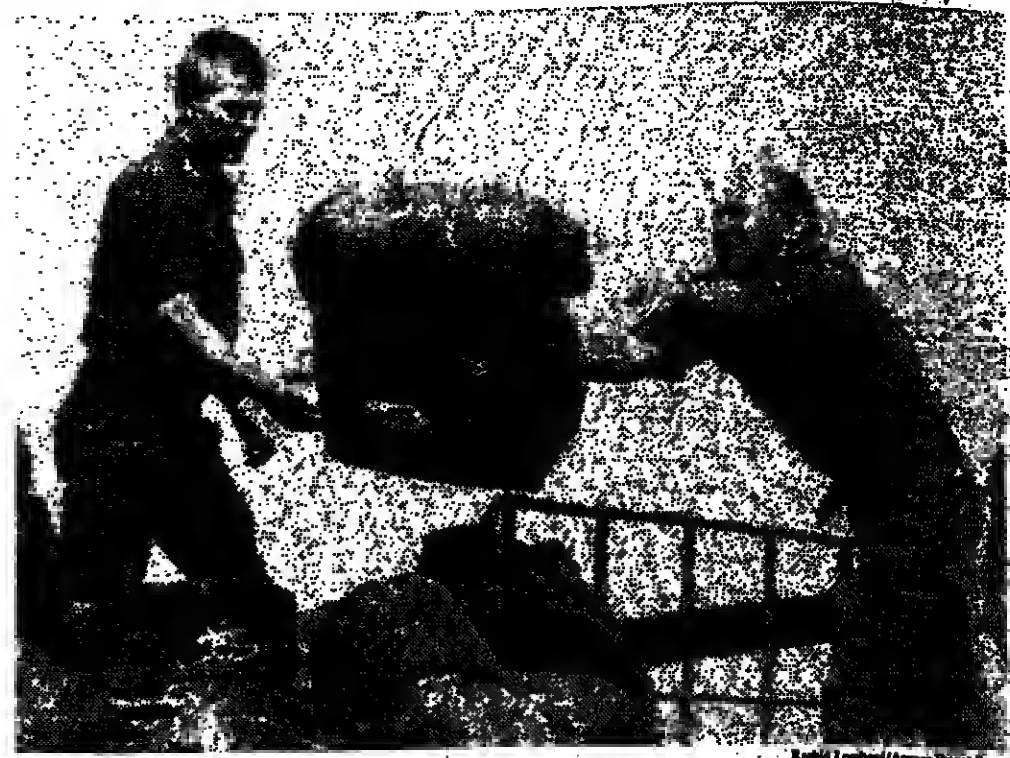
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## At One Assembly Point, No SWAPO



Soldiers unloading equipment belonging to about 300 Finnish troops from a U.S. plane in Namibia.

## At One Assembly Point, No SWAPO

New York Times Service

OKANKOLO, Namibia — An assembly point for Namibian guerrillas being repatriated to Angola opened here in the dense bush Tuesday, but the United Nations troops sent to run it arrived late and the guerrillas did not show up at all.

Only the South African Army was ready at noon, the time set by the UN for the guerrillas to present themselves, and for good reason. The site chosen for the guerrillas to seek safe conduct at Okankolo is located just outside a fire base of

the South African Defense Force.

The guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization had crossed the border in strength when a UN plan for Namibia's transition to independence went into effect April 1 and were engaged by combat police units. At least 263 guerrillas and 27 policemen and soldiers have been killed, according to South African figures.

Chief Inspector Derek Brune, a police spokesman in Oshana, said as many as 2,000 insurgents were believed to be inside Namibia.

The infiltration disrupted the UN's independence process. An agreement reached Sunday by Angola, Cuba and South Africa to send the guerrillas back listed assembly points in Namibia, some on the border with Angola.

The first two of nine assembly points opened Tuesday at Okankolo and Nkonga. The other seven are scheduled to open Wednesday. Each is to be manned by 10 UN soldiers and five other UN officers as observers.

Guerrillas who show up will be photographed and fingerprinted.

## MILITARY: Southeast Asia Seeks to Fill a U.S. Void

(Continued from page 1)

nothing else." But he noted that there were elements in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere in the United States that were prodding Japan to rearm to play a wider role in the defense of East Asia.

Mr. Manglapus warned that if this involved an expansion of naval and air power, it would mean "the reintroduction of Japanese military power in Southeast Asia."

At a recent ASEAN-Japan conference in Bali, General Benny Murtani, the Indonesian defense and security minister, cautioned that this military buildup was "seen with some concern by the developing countries in the region."

He observed that if relations between the Soviet Union and Japan improved, Tokyo might be tempted to deploy some of its forces "to the south" to secure maritime trading arteries. But General Murtani said that a direct Japanese military presence was not required to secure these sea-lanes. They could be well secured, he said, "through cooperative arrangements with the rest of the region, including the countries of ASEAN."

Officials said that by stepping up defense cooperation over the next few years, ASEAN countries could ensure that a security gap did not emerge in the South China Sea if, as is widely anticipated in the region, the United States loses some or all

## BLOSSOM: A Japanese Rite

(Continued from page 1)

reach their peak, they're dispersed by a slight rain or breeze. Then it's gone."

The crowd at Ueno Park was growing noisier as the evening wore on, but one small group was hard at work: a television crew interviewing revelers for the evening news about their views of this year's wage increases, which always come at the beginning of April.

The interviewer, Akihiko Tamura, was finding that the festivities were loosening up the conversation a bit. Most men he spoke with admitted that they saw little of the new money they were earning. Instead, the money was being kept by their wives, who control the purse strings in many families.

"Because they're drinking," Mr. Tamura said.

Commodore Ahmad Ramli Nor, commander of Malaysia's Maritime Enforcement Coordinating Center, said that ASEAN should also develop complementary specialist skills, buy similar equipment and weapons, and finish drawing up common operational procedures. "If we succeed in doing this," he said, "then ASEAN navies can operate as a single task force when the situation demands."

J.N. Mak, senior defense analyst at the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, said that although combined ASEAN maritime forces would not be as powerful as Japanese or Chinese naval units, "what ASEAN can do is to provide a local permanent supplement to a reduced, possibly even intermittent, U.S. naval presence in the region."

## RECRUIT: Takeshita Apologizes for Funds Scandal

(Continued from page 1)

had won the time he sought to pursue change and rebuild the popularity of his Liberal Democratic Party, which has governed Japan since 1955.

The afternoon Mainichi newspaper described voters' response to Mr. Takeshita's performance under the headline, "Archipelago of Disbelief." The Asahi newspaper, after sampling public opinion, chose the headline: "Angry Citizens Say, This Is Nonsense."

[The Tokyo Stock Exchange's key index rebounded sharply after Mr. Takeshita's remarks. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average shot up by 250.56 points, or 0.76 percent, closing at 33,249.58.]

[Kenji Ishizuka of Daiwa Securities in Tokyo said: "Early-morning trading started amid a cautious

## RECRUIT: Takeshita Apologizes for Funds Scandal

(Continued from page 1)

mood concerning what Prime Minister Takeshita was going to say before parliament. But the index started to rise as participants discovered Takeshita said nothing worse than what had already been disclosed."

But some legislators in the governing party said Mr. Takeshita's explanations could not undo the damage. It has tainted every top party leader as well as opposition politicians, bureaucrats and leading businessmen and has paralyzed Japanese politics.

Mr. Takeshita's popularity has fallen to lows that no previous prime minister has survived. But no likely successor has emerged who did not also take Recruit funds.

Although the opposition has called for Mr. Takeshita's resignation and new elections, the government has vowed to press on despite

## RECRUIT: Takeshita Apologizes for Funds Scandal

(Continued from page 1)

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By repeatedly asserting on Tuesday that he wanted to "begin" political change, Mr. Takeshita might have been signaling that he no longer hoped to win a second two-year term when his first expires next fall. But the prime minister also said he did not intend to resign or call new elections.

The Recruit scandal began in June with allegations of influence-peddling and insider stock trading by the Recruit conglomerate, a relatively young business group with real estate, publishing, data processing and employment service subsidiaries.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Paul Taylor: Dancing in Tongues

By Otis Stuart  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "A dance," Paul Taylor, the choreographer, was saying in the living room of his townhouse in lower Manhattan, "should do its own talking."

The Paul Taylor Dance Company's annual spring engagement at City Center began Tuesday, and Taylor is presenting two new works: "Mimikins Fair" and "Speaking in Tongues."

Discussing them is an aspect of his profession that Taylor doesn't relish. In making a dance and in watching one, he said, "The dance will tell you everything you need to know." It's not an idle statement. The new pieces clearly reflect two very different facets of Taylor's work — the prankish and the profound.

It is in the more serious of the two that the 58-year-old artist reveals his attempts to probe the mysteries of the life cycle.

"Mimikins Fair," set to circus-inspired music by David Kobitz, Douglas Wiselmann and T. Spae, is from the antic Paul Taylor, the one who in 1983 made a cottage out of dwarfs for his fractured update of "Snow White" and in 1986 cracked up some antique statuary in "From Soap to Nuts."

"Mimikins Fair" is peopled by characters named Major Midge and Double-Dwarf, as well as a group called the Quadruplets.

Beginning with its title, the second new work, "Speaking in Tongues," focuses on the darker side of the human experience, and does so by using both spoken and danced vocabularies.

As Taylor described it, "Speaking in Tongues" is "about redemption and spiritual values," two concepts more customarily the province of the written word. Words are, in fact, everywhere in the dance: Spoken texts are woven into the commissioned score by Matthew Patton, and the set, designed by Santo Loquasto, is literally draped in words — the walls of a rural meeting hall are covered with rows of unconnected words.

Further, the stock-in-trade of the tormented central figure in "Speaking in Tongues" is the spoken word,

although in developing the role of the sober-suited preacher, Taylor avoided literalizing his ministry through pantomime or actual speech.

Danced by one of two Taylor Company veterans, Elie Chibab or Christopher Gillis, the character is, by turns, mimic and compassionate, joyful and despondent, a man who has looked into the abyss.

"It seems to me," Taylor said, "that there is a kind of tradition in religion for gods or representatives of gods, and especially men of the cloth, to be a mixture of dark and light."

"And this particular man of the cloth I have tried to make like a fallen angel. And he's crazy — one minute he's in the depths of despair and a split-second later he's elated. He's like any savior, anyone who sees visions. People who have visions or who believe they are someone else are dealing with hidden parts of themselves, healing parts of themselves."

The elements of "Speaking in Tongues" are specific — a real community, its needs, its gods and demons — and are characteristic of Taylor's work. "Most of my pieces — or an awful lot of them," Taylor said, "are about community."

The contemporary society depicted in "Speaking in Tongues" differs, however, from those in other recent large-scale Taylor works, such as the pre-language tribe of his "Musical Offering" and the convulsive collapse of a futuristic society in "Last Look," both of which will be danced during the City Center engagement.

"Speaking in Tongues" is set seemingly in a small town, explained Taylor, who attended Virginia Episcopal, a prep school in Lynchburg. "And the people are not rich. It seems to me that there's some kind of memory I have of the South, but actually it could be anywhere."

"Speaking in Tongues" ends, Taylor said, with an acknowledgment of death. "The last image," he said, "is what people don't want to hear — and that is that we all die. That's the cycle. It's the law, the rule."

"And to me, death is not the end. It all keeps getting recycled. But it isn't a terrible thing. Loss is hard. Someone else's death is hard. But your own death shouldn't be hard. That's how all our stories end."



Paul Taylor, in jacket, oversees rehearsals of his "Speaking in Tongues."

Jack Mitchell/The New York Times

## 'Barbarians': Not-So-Innocent Britons Abroad

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — To the Hampstead Theatre from the Royal Exchange in Manchester comes Michael Wall's "Amateur Barbarians," an impressively angry and blackly comic sketch about the two English drug traffickers sentenced to death in Malaysia several years ago. At first the heroes appear to be the heroin-carriers; we find them as Englishmen abroad among sav-

Michael Wall has written a tough, cynical drama of the new English abroad, one that takes the view that they have become their own worst exports.

ages, in a prison cell where it soon becomes clear that one (Dominic Keating) is a soccer thing out of his depth while the other (Rossa Vibe) happens to be a more sophisticated professional dealer.

But as we start to meet their appalling families, and listen to their attitudes to the Malaysian world that has suddenly entrapped them, it becomes clear that the barbarians Wall has in mind are not the local capitalists but the men themselves.

It is the Malaysians who behave best, right up to the hanging of the criminals — they who have an ethical code of values, they who know about decent behavior, they who are now left to try and remind the traveling Britons of a morality that they first took from Britain itself but now can no longer find among their visitors.

Wall has written a tough, cynical drama of the new English abroad,

one that takes the view that they have become their own worst exports, a tribe of meandering barbarians perfectly content to spread greed and corruption around the world so long as some of the loot can be carried home in duty-free containers.

In the two central roles Keating and Vibe set up a plausible odd-couple relationship, while Christopher Hancock, Avril Elgar and Rosalind March as their respective parents indicate all too clearly how the lads ended up with nooses around their necks.

On the Lyttelton stage of the National, David Storey's "The March on Russia" reunites him with the director Lindsay Anderson and the actors Bill Owen, Constance Chapman and Frank Grimes for another of the Yorkshire family sagas ("In Celebration," "The Contractor") by which that remarkable team enriched the 1960s at the Royal Court.

In scripts such as those, as in films like "This Sporting Life," Storey and Anderson created a kind of dramatic poetry out of ordinary North Country lives of quiet desperation, but here there is a strong whiff of mothballed and the feeling that we are revisiting past triumphs.

The occasion is a 60th wedding anniversary, for which the old couple (Owen and Chapman) have gathered their depressive school-master son and two rather livelier daughters, one of whom has become disloyally Thatcherite. The old socialist values are now under real threat, and Owen is left with little to show for 40 years down the mines unless it be the memory of one historic trip he took to Russia, soon after World War I, in a futile attempt to rescue the czar's family.

Just as the march led to nothing more than confusion and eventual retreat, so Storey is saying that the journey of a lifetime has been sacrificed to a welter of political and social confusion.

Again this is a play about a homecoming and a realignment of relative values: Marriages have

## THE LONDON STAGE

gone sour, husbands are henpecked, wives are getting noisier and more conservative by the day, and there is not a lot left for a man aged crossing 80 but the occasional crossword and a little shoplifting through senility.

This is a lyrical and lovely play about whatever happened to the heroes of Storey's earlier scripts.

Admirable though it is, in collaboration with the artist-in-residence, to have the Burgtheater of Vienna, the Hebel-Theater of West Berlin and the Almeida of North London join forces on a single production, I can't help wishing that the script was as good as the production.

Apparently aware that the script was so thin as to be anorexic, the director Manfred Karge has dressed it up in every way imaginable; for the two composers, he has cast the actress Tilda Swinton and Lore Brunner, who in London and Vienna created the role of the transvestite crane-driver in his own monologue "Man to Man" a couple of years ago.

This is clearly a family affair: Brunner is Mrs. Karge, and the two actresses have come up with their own somewhat halting translation of the Pushkin into English. They also play it dazzlingly, Swinton in particular giving a mesmerizing and manic virtuoso keyboard performance as a vaudeville clown Mozart, up against the rigid puritanism of Brunner's Salieri. But without Shaffer, there is still no play here.

## The French Revolution On Stage and Screen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — There have been no major remakes of film classics of the French Revolution, but a major French television film series on the period will be broadcast beginning May 5.

The film, "La Révolution française," will be shown on Antenne 2 in four sections of 90 minutes each and later in theaters in two sections of three hours each. The production will make up, in this bicentennial spring, for the film industry's reluctance to remake some of the classic films such as "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel."

Outside the cinema, France's performing arts are rallying to the support of the celebrations. In the Paris theater, the most expansive offering is Robert Hossein's pag-

cant "La Liberté ou la mort" at the Palais des Congrès.

The television industry is busy with several projects, but "La Révolution Française" is the biggest. Shooting is still under way on the series, which will cover the turbulent times from the reopening of the parliament to the execution of Robespierre in 1794.

The French Army has supplied 6,000 soldiers as extras for the project, whose shooting has taken five months. Its directors are Robert Enrico, the French filmmaker, and the Briton John Guillemin, whose credits include "The Towering Inferno" and "Death on the Nile." Enrico is supervising the first half, and Guillemin is directing the second.

Among the cast will be Peter Ustinov as Mirabeau and Sandrine Bonnaire as Charlotte Corday. On the stage, Hossein's pageant at the Palais des Congrès features an enormous company that spills over into the auditorium to drag in the audience while Robespierre and Danton enter into rhetorical disputes.

At the Théâtre de la Huchette "Les Mystères de la Révolution" (The Mysteries of the Revolution) are recounted in detective story manner. The miniature spectacle was devised by Nicolas Bataillon from the fiction of Alexandre Dumas.

The notorious impostor, Cagliostro, with his clairvoyant gifts works his wiles as a puppet-master on such diverse personalities as Marat, Madame du Barry, Rousseau and Guillotin, the physician who invented the beheading machine to speed up execution only to fall victim to it himself.

The remains of the convent of the Cordeliers, which had fallen into disuse long before the Revolution, have been rescued from neglect. Between 1790 and 1794 it became the most radical club, and included among its members Danton and Marat. It was destroyed in 1877, but its vaulted hall refectory was turned into a school for medicine. Now it is serving temporarily as a theater.

The occupant of its performing space is "Une Folie électrique," which Françoise Thénion has adapted from Denis Diderot's story of a scientist who invents a lightning-bolt machine during the Revolution.

Voltaire was a fiery instigator of the overthrow of the throne. His effective attacks are represented in "Voltaire's follies," a pastiche of his spewwork with brief skits from his writing exposing the enormities of injustice and stupidity practiced by church and state in the bad old days. This intimate revue, a bit of last season, has returned to the Comédie de Paris after a national tour.

## MARSHALLS

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## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

## LES BALLETS DE MONTE CARLO

Under the Presidency of H.S.H. Princess Caroline of Monaco

SALLE GARNIER  
April 19th and 20th at 8:30 p.m.

## JUST ANOTHER DANCE

Music: Camille Saint-Saëns  
Choreography: Dennis Wayne

Original productions:

## BLUE BLUES

Music: Igor STRAVINSKY, Leonard BERNSTEIN, Miles DAVIS  
Choreography: Philippe LIZON

## IN THE MIDDLE... SOMEWHAT ELEVATED

Music: Tom Williams  
Choreography: William Forsythe

Tickets available in the Attium of the Casino daily from 10 a.m. - 12:30 & 2-5 p.m.  
Tel: 93 50 76 54 - FF 90-200.

Reductions for groups, associations and students.  
To send for tickets: BALLETS DE MONTE CARLO - Casino - 98000 Monte-Carlo.

## Dining Out

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## PARIS 1st

**LE SOUS BOCK**  
400 beers. Truffade, steak frites, etc. 4 R. Boulevard. Tel: 45 57 84/85/86.

## PARIS 2nd

**L'ALSACE AUX HALLES**  
Steak frites, choucroute, etc. 16, rue Caspary. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 7th

**AU PIED DE BICHE**  
Near the Plaza de la Victoire. Authentic 1930. 6, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 61 43 78.

## PARIS 8th

**KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB**  
Sister of the famous Dublin Pub. 50 yards from R. Vercennes. Tel: 47 15 08 00.

## PARIS 16th

**JOHN JAMESON**  
The first Irish restaurant in Paris. 10 rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 17th

**LA PERLA**  
Modern cooking. 20, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 18th

**AMERICAN STYLE**  
Traditional American cuisine. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 19th

**JEAN MARIE JORDAN**  
Formerly Raffles at Huchette. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 20th

**DA MEIO PATACCA**  
Traditional Italian cuisine. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 7th

**CHEZ LES ANGES**  
In the Michelin Guide. Burgundy. 54, Bd. Laiton-Moulin. Tel: 47 05 89 88.

## PARIS 8th

**THALIMBERT**  
Specialties of the South-West. 11, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

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Close to Champ-Élysées. Every night with orchestra. 25, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 10th

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Its famous choucroute & sauerkraut. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 15th

**LE WESTERN**  
The only restaurant with specially imported beef from the U.S. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 16th

**MONKEY BUSINESS**  
The best view of the Eiffel Tower. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 17th

**GOLDENBERG WAGRAM**  
Smoked herring. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 18th

**DA MEIO PATACCA**  
Traditional Italian cuisine. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## PARIS 19th

**DA MEIO PATACCA**  
Traditional Italian cuisine. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

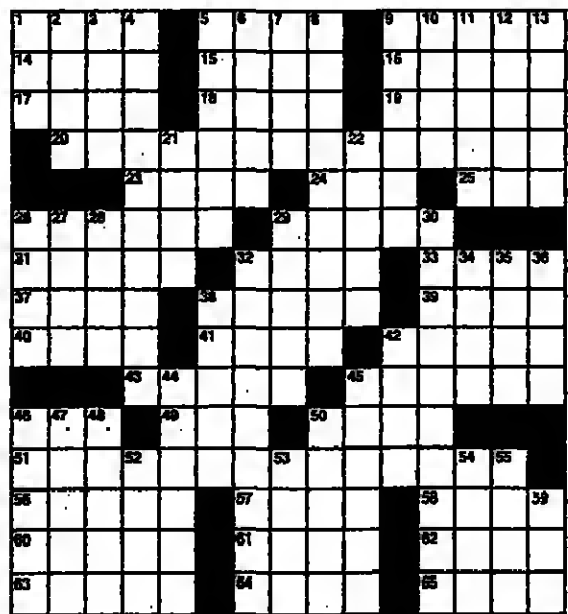
## PARIS 20th

**DA MEIO PATACCA**  
Traditional Italian cuisine. 10, rue de Valenciennes. Tel: 42 36 74 24.

## ACROSS

- 1 Jazz style
- 5 Plays the horses
- 9 Fallen angel
- 14 This may be pointed
- 15 Egress
- 16 Solo
- 17 Cowardly Lion
- 18 Pro
- 19 Timid one
- 20 He who fears
- 21 Across, statement by Napoleon
- 23 Things to stand on
- 24 Tipped rod
- 25 They're nearly
- 26 Wickerwork necessity
- 29 Tot
- 31 Lagoon enclosure
- 32 Mitten royal, e.g.

- 33 Porcine lingo
- 37 Speck
- 38 City in N.D.
- 39 Neb. Indian
- 40 Singing brothers
- 41 Ruler of Asgard
- 42 Move stealthily
- 43 Sabots or sequoias
- 45 Acid neutralizer
- 46 Chinese pagoda
- 49 Poetical eye
- 50 Writer of "Polly of Hollywood"
- 51 See 20 Across
- 56 Subway payment
- 57 Ireland's islands
- 58 Conspiracy
- 60 Anoint, old style
- 61 Inveigh
- 62 Lugs of jugs
- 63 More up-to-date
- 64 Singing pairs
- 65 M. Lacoste



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## DOWN

- 1 "Erie Canal" rule
- 2 Complainer
- 3 Steady pain
- 4 Wasteful
- 5 Actress Candice
- 6 Methodical
- 7 Josip Broz
- 8 Upright bar or beam
- 9 Hebrew judge of old
- 10 Lily plant
- 11 Where Marlet was victorious: A.D. 732
- 12 Goose genus
- 13 Requirements
- 21 "Hud" Oscar winner
- 22 This could be crazy
- 26 Hero of Hindu epics
- 27 Tiny particle
- 28 Bag or board precursor
- 29 Major or minor
- 30 Portal guardian
- 32 Furniture piece
- 34 Virginia willow
- 35 Carol
- 36 Military cap

- 38 007 portrayal
- 42 Treble or bass
- 44 Plum puller
- 45 Some are chemical
- 46 Cronus was one
- 47 Altogether
- 48 Crookedly
- 50 "A Bell for Hersey"
- 52 Central African river
- 53 Munich Mrs.
- 54 Wings on taliana
- 55 Ripped
- 59 Monogram of Prutrock's creator

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

DEEP FRET BAER  
ALDA GLOAK INDO  
STIGNEHASS KNIT  
KEY TOKAY TEHEE  
MOREL SODA  
REMANO IDOL RNA  
OPAL SNAIRE OAS  
MARLENE DIETRICH  
ACT ROARS INRE  
NTH ATTU OSAGES  
APSE SOLOS  
MARIE ASPEN DAM  
ALAN GRETAGARBO  
KAYE ALLEN TUBA  
EWES GOLD AMEN

MUSÉE DE L'HORLOGERIE  
ET DE L'ÉMAILLERIE  
GENÈVETHE LEGENDARY  
WATCHES OF  
PATEK PHILIPPE  
1839 - 1989

The fabulous watches of Patek Philippe's private collection are on public display for the first time on the occasion of Patek Philippe's 150th Anniversary.



The Patek Philippe exhibition is at the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie from April 10 to September 30, 1989. The Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie, at 15, route de Malagnan, is open every day from 10 am to noon and from 2 pm to 6 pm (except Monday morning).

A comprehensive, illustrated catalogue of the Patek Philippe Exhibition is available from the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie.





	Vol.	High	Low	Change
Fruit	6992	7 1/8	7 1/8	1/8
ELIACO	6982	1 1/8	1 1/8	1/8
Chief W/	6078	1 3/8	1 3/8	1/8
Morm-C	4571	5 1/4	5 1/4	1/4
TexAir	4389	12 1/4	12 1/4	1/4
Arndt's	3197	13 1/4	13 1/4	1/4
WGL	2583	17 1/4	17 1/4	1/4
TenPet	2454	2 1/4	2 1/4	1/4
TubMax	2248	4 1/4	4 1/4	1/4
DWG	1962	12 1/4	12 1/4	1/4
Worab	1848	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4
SouthP	1738	2 1/4	2 1/4	1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg
233.26	231.17	233.14	+1.97

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Friday kept most players close to the sidelines. Headlining the data are March wholesale prices measured by the Producer Price Index. The index rose a steep 1 percent in both January and February, which set off warning bells for inflation and higher interest rates.

Also expected Friday are reports on March industrial production and capacity utilization and February business inventories and merchandise trade.

Exxon was the most active NYSE issue, easing 1% to 41 1/2 amid renewed concern that Exxon and Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. could face big punitive-damage claims from the Alaska oil spill.

Prime Computer followed, jumping 1 1/2 to 15 1/2 on news that the company's board has authorized First Boston Corp. and Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. to solicit proposals and pursue talks and negotiations with a view toward selling the company for more than the \$20 a share offered by MAI Basic Four Inc.

Elsewhere in the technology sector, which began an upturn last Friday when IBM closed off its 52-week low, IBM climbed 1/2 to 11 1/2. Digital Equipment rose to 9 1/2. Hewlett-Packard advanced 3/4 to 5 1/4. TSI Instruments traded on 1 1/2 to 3 3/4, and Unisys rose 3/4 to 2 1/4.

In the media sector, Capital Cities/ABC rose 4% to 40 1/4, Houghton-Mifflin climbed 3/4 to 47 1/4, and CBS added 1 1/2 to 18 3/4.

Blue chips ended on mixed. AT&T declined unchanged at 31 1/2, US tel 3/4 to 33. Coca-Cola eased 1/4 to 52 1/2. Procter & Gamble fell 1/4 to 91 1/2. Elsewhere, Sears rose 3/4 to 45 1/2 and Alcoa resumed 1 1/2 to 61 1/2.

1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1989

**MEDIA MARKETS**

**St. Pauli Finds That Many Do Forget Their First Girl**

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG

**NEW YORK** — "You never forget your first girl." Many beer drinkers remember that advertising slogan, which brushed against the boundaries of good taste with hints of sex and sedition. St. Pauli Girl, the German beer that for years used the "first girl" line in its U.S. advertising, suffered when it abandoned its appeal to boisterous young men. In a new campaign that makes its debut this week, St. Pauli is returning to suggestive humor in hopes of recapturing those young drinkers.

The new slogan, courtesy of the Bloom Agency-New York, is "Meet the Right Girl." The television commercials are short bursts of humor, buttressed by print ads using coy wordplays about how a young man should treat the "right girl" when he brings her home.

"We thought it best to redirect our message to the younger consumer," said Leo Begleiter, president of Associated Importers, which acquired the St. Pauli Girl brand in September from McKesson Corp.

Associated had little choice other than trying something new. After a steady climb in the first half of the 1980s, St. Pauli Girl's sales have fallen precipitously. Wholesale shipments peaked in 1985, at 4.4 million cases. Case shipments dropped a bit the next year, then plunged 21 percent in 1987 and 6 percent last year, said Anita S. Brown, managing editor of Market Watch, a beverage industry newsletter.

There are several reasons for the decline. The U.S. sales growth of imported beers slowed to only 0.4 percent last year, from a compound rate of 11.6 percent a year from 1980 to 1986.

Fighting this slide, St. Pauli changed its advertising, dropping the "first girl" slogan in favor of "Germany sends you her very best." But it supported the campaign with only a \$200,000 budget in 1986, less than one-tenth its spending the year before, Ms. Brown said.

**TAKING COMMAND** of St. Pauli's advertising account last year, the Bloom Agency quickly decided to reposition the product as a beer for young men. Jeffrey Fine, the agency's New York chairman and chief operating officer, said research indicated that the heart of St. Pauli's market was men right out of college through their late 20s. Men in college favor lighter imports, like Corona and Moosehead. Older men prefer heavier beers, like Heineken and Beck's.

The agency nicknamed the target market the Charmed Winner. The target's psychological profile: confident, stable, full of fun, not married but with female friends.

The idea was to "catch him between his last Moosehead and his first Beck's," said Penny Hawkey, the agency's president and executive creative director. The way to do it, she added, was to identify St. Pauli Girl as an informal German beer, recognizing that informal and German seemed a contradiction in terms.

The advertising developed by the agency is brash, a series of 15-second vignettes humorously introducing Charmed Winners to the "wrong girl."

In the spots, an announcer asks (and the screen reads), "Wanna meet the right girl?"

In one commercial, a young man sitting at a bar responds, "Yeah, a tasteful girl with quality written all over her." A heavy-set woman covered with tattoos wanders up and giggles. The "right girl" — the beer — is then introduced.

In tone and style, the commercials are reminiscent of the "Gimme a Light" ads for Bud Light, using visual puns, janky young men and half of the beer's name in the slogan.

While denying any intentional similarity, Mr. Fine did concede

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	April 11
Australian dollar	1.2345
British pound	1.6521
Canadian dollar	0.7123
Deutsche mark	1.5432
French franc	6.5432
Italian lira	1,936.27
Japanese yen	163.25
New Zealand dollar	0.6789
Swedish krona	8.4567
Swiss franc	1.4567
Taiwan dollar	20.3456
U.S. dollar	1.0000

Changes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, Reuters. In U.S. dollars. New York closing rates.

Source: Reuters. In U.S. dollars. New York closing rates.

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**Fiat Sets Structural Changes**

**Automaker Girds For Competition**

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG

**TURIN** — Fiat announced on Tuesday a reorganization of its automaking operations apparently designed to make its products more competitive outside of Italy.

Fiat SpA, the parent, said it had created four new operating units within Fiat Auto SpA, which shares the leading spot in the European car market with Volkswagen AG.

It was the first major move in the auto division under Cesare Romiti, the group managing director who also took over as chief executive of the division last November.

A Fiat spokesman said the reorganization was aimed at streamlining Fiat Auto's corporate structure and "emphasizing product-oriented marketing."

Sergio Fiolli, research director at the Milan brokers Studio Pastorini, said the reorganization may reflect Fiat's recent push into markets outside Europe. It agreed last month with Mazda Motor Corp. to distribute Lancia cars in Japan.

Industry analysts say that Fiat is more vulnerable than other European carmakers to stiff competition because of its heavy dependence on the Italian market.

The changes announced Tuesday include the creation of an industrial division, responsible for planning and production. It will be headed by Luigi Francione, now production chief for Fiat Auto.

The new Fiat-Lancia division will be headed by Paolo Bernadelli, now sales director of Fiat Auto. Giovanni Battista Razzoli, managing director of the Fiat-owned sports car maker Ferrari, will head the Alfa Romeo division.

The new distribution and supplies sector will be headed by Paolo Cantarella.

The spokesman declined to comment on whether one of the division chiefs is being groomed to succeed Mr. Romiti, 65, at Fiat Auto.

"It's my impression that since Romiti is not really an auto man, after a certain transition period, he may eventually return to concentrating on his role as managing director for the whole group," Mr. Fiolli said.

And so he has plunged Daimler, West Ger-



**Beyond Cars, a Vision of Daimler**  
**German Auto Giant Pushes Ahead With Diversification**

By Steven Greenhouse

**STUTTGART** — Edzard Reuter, the steel-eyed chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, often sounds like a professor propounding his vision of the future.

In a decade or two, he predicts, satellites will beam down messages to cars, warning them to avoid certain roads because of traffic jams.

He fears that in 20 years, the automobile market could become saturated, when roads grow even more congested and many families own three or four cars.

By the year 2000, he says, electronic components, which represent 5 percent of the value of the Mercedes-Benz cars that his company makes, will rise to 25 percent.

Visions like these, he said, have led him to one conclusion: Daimler must diversify.

"We should provide for the possibility that car markets will stagnate in the future," said Mr. Reuter, 61, a trim, intense man. "We should provide for a development of that kind at an early stage because if this should happen and we are not prepared, it would be too late to change the course of a big ship like ours."

And so he has plunged Daimler, West Ger-

ny's biggest company, into the largest diversification campaign the country has seen.

His drive to take control of several aerospace and electronics companies, with yearly sales exceeding \$13 billion, could turn Daimler into one of Europe's most powerful military contractors and its biggest non-oil concern.

As he pushes his company into faster-growing fields, he is rapidly transforming the \$39 billion giant — the world's largest maker, in sales, of luxury cars and of trucks — into a high-technology conglomerate.

In the process, he has become a symbol of newfangled aggressiveness among West German industrialists.

Analysts say that his thorough face-lifting of Daimler could mean that a company that only four years ago got 95 percent of its revenues from cars and trucks will obtain half of its sales from non-vehicle businesses by 1995.

For his part, Mr. Reuter hopes the new technologies will allow Daimler to stay ahead of its competitors.

In the past four years, Daimler has taken control of AEG AG, West Germany's third-largest elec-

tronic company, into the largest diversification campaign the country has seen.

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His drive to take control of several aerospace and electronics companies, with yearly sales exceeding \$13 billion, could turn Daimler into one of Europe's most powerful military contractors and its biggest non-oil concern.

As he pushes his company into faster-growing fields, he is rapidly transforming the \$39 billion giant — the world's largest maker, in sales, of luxury cars and of trucks — into a high-technology conglomerate.

In the process, he has become a symbol of newfangled aggressiveness among West German industrialists.

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**France Asks Price Curbs On Gasoline**

By RANDALL ROTHENBERG

**PARIS** — Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy on Tuesday called on national oil companies to curb recent gasoline price increases and "come to their senses."

The French government's statement followed increases that oil companies have attributed to higher crude oil costs.

"The government expects the oil companies, and above all public firms or those backed with public funds, to show the best example over prices and competition," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

Last week the French oil industry association said average retail prices of premium gasoline had risen to 5.15 francs (about 81 cents) a liter from 4.89 francs on Jan. 1.

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, which is 56 percent government-owned, raised prices at the end of March, saying the increase was in line with crude oil prices.

In Dublin, Industry Minister Ray Burke on Tuesday accused multinational oil companies of using "strong-arm tactics" in halting gasoline supplies to Ireland in response to an official price freeze.

Esso Ireland and Irish Shell, units of major multinational oil companies, halted imports on Monday, saying the government was forcing them to sell at a loss.

"What really shocks me is that companies of this magnitude would attempt to use strong-arm tactics on a small nation and on the people of Ireland," Mr. Burke said.

A spokesman for a third major oil company, Texaco Ireland, a unit of Texaco Inc., said the company was reviewing the situation.

Representatives of Esso, Shell and Texaco are scheduled to meet on Thursday with Mr. Burke. The three companies supply about 60 percent of Ireland's gasoline.

To forestall panic buying by motorists, Mr. Burke said there was "plenty of stock within this country at the moment."

The government imposed the freeze on March 31 to prevent oil companies from raising prices the equivalent of 11.5 cents per imperial gallon (4.5 liters) in line with increases in Britain. Gasoline in Ireland costs the equivalent of \$3.90 a gallon, one of the highest pump prices in Europe.

In London on Tuesday, North Sea Brent blend, the most widely traded international crude, was 40 cents higher at \$20 a barrel for immediate delivery.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, for May delivery, closed only 4 cents higher at \$20.63 a barrel on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Unleaded gasoline for May was up 1.8 cents at 69 cents a gallon (3.8 liters).

Source: Reuters.

Source: Reuters.

Source: Reuters.

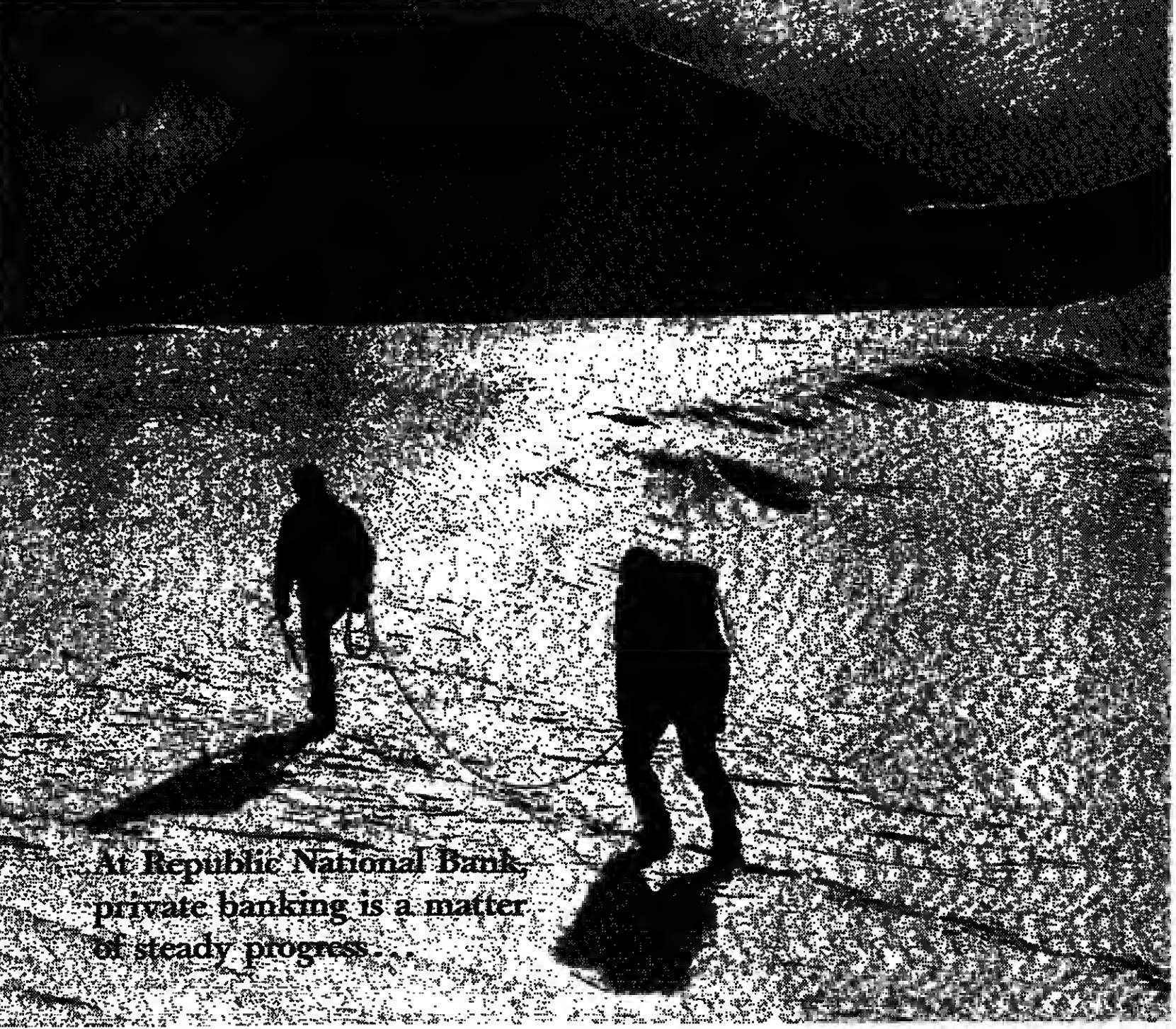
Source: Reuters.

Source: Reuters.

Source: Reuters.

Source: Reuters.

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**Interest Rates**

Interest Rates	April 11
3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month CD	7.125%
6-month CD	7.125%
1-year CD	7.125%

Source: Reuters. In U.S. dollars. New York closing rates.

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Source: Reuters. In U.S. dollars. New York closing rates.

Source: Reuters. In



## (Continued)

[illegible][illegible]

NEW HIGHS 21			
AmTrd on C&S Ind Midland Cos PHDearn Valley Forge	AmTrd on Comtrn Hud Ind Heford Ind ResoRac WescoFin	Baldwin Tch Cyrusn Ind Hemby Ind Onitco SuperInd	

NEW LOWS 21			
AmTrd on perm CENTC PamRad E Suzar Cos Nichols SE	AngeloMn Centex of FFP Rpt Lawrence S Ohrakn Co ThermCo	ArtcoAlaska Cortex FluxBn Medagon Shoe Shoe	ArtcoCmbrk Cortex KangE of MetroRity SunsteelR

ation

April 11												
Season	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.						
Grains												
WHEAT (CBT)												
5,000 bu minimum, dollars per bushel												
4.49	3.90	May	3.95	4.02	3.99	4.01	+8.00					
4.49	3.90	Jun	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Jul	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Aug	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Sep	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Oct	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Nov	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
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4.49	3.90	Jan	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
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4.49	3.90	Feb	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.49	3.90	Mar	3.95	4.02	3.97	4.00	+7.00					
4.												

159.20	112.13	Aug	128.25	128.11
155.25	114.00	Jul	128.25	129.25
152.90	114.00	Sep	123.30	124.00
149.50	114.25	Dec	119.55	120.30

[illegible]

131.21	—	91.50
127.16	—	91.40
122.37	—	99.31
118.75	—	

[illegible]

Jan	89.91	89.94	89.97	89.98
Sep	90.07	90.10	90.08	90.04
Dec	90.08	90.11	90.04	90.05
1997	90.27	90.25	90.29	

[illegible][illegible]

<b>Dollars</b>	Chase Man Corp Co	9%	U
	Chase Man 99	10%	T

[illegible]

Record 96	73%	87-88	108.84/100
Leads Permit Mar 99	13%	24-06	99.86 99.9
Leads Permit Oct 94	15%	23-04	108.84/100

[illegible]

Total curd vol.	19,149
Total part vol.	41,430

Paris Commodities					
	High	Low	Cash	Apr.	May
SUGAR					
French prices per metric ton					
Mar.	2,893	2,923	2,978	2,984	2,984
Apr.	2,923	2,953	2,958	2,958	2,958
May	2,953	2,983	2,988	2,988	2,988
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Oct.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Dec.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Jan.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Mar.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
Apr.	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750
May	1,715	1,745	1,750	1,750	1,750

open int.	347,398	97	77-6
open int.	361,369	97-21	78-6
			87-19

London Metals			
	Close	Ask	P
ALUMINUM (Per Metric Ton)			
Delivered	216.00	216.00	216.00
Spot	216.00	216.00	216.00
COPPER CATHODES (Per 100 lbs)			
Delivered	195.00	195.00	195.00
Spot	195.00	195.00	195.00
LEAD			
Delivered	181.00	181.00	181.00
Spot	181.00	181.00	181.00
NICKEL			
Delivered	320.00	320.00	320.00
Spot	320.00	320.00	320.00
SILVER			
Delivered	14.00	14.00	14.00
Spot	14.00	14.00	14.00
U.S. cents per troy ounce			
Delivered	54.00	54.00	54.00
Spot	54.00	54.00	54.00
Forward	144.00	144.00	144.00
Forward	170.00	170.00	170.00
Forward	144.00	144.00	144.00
Forward	170.00	170.00	170.00
Source: A.P.			

n	89-24	89-31	89-23	89-27	+3
p	89-1	89-2	89-1	89-1	+3
c				89-11	+2

Commodity	Trade
Aluminum, lb	1 1/2
Coffee, lb	8 1/2
Copper electrolytic, lb	1 1/2
Iron, pig, ton	1 1/2
Lead, lb	1 1/2
Platinum, yd	1 1/2
Silver, tray of	5 1/2
Steel (mild), ton	1 1/2
Steel (heavy), ton	1 1/2
Tin, lb	1 1/2
Zinc, lb	1 1/2

States of America, and do not constitute of  
rica, services or interests in these jurisdictions

April 11	Price	City	Call toll-free
1,971	1.20	—	—
1,280	1.20	—	—
1,129	1.20	—	—
1,080	1.20	—	—
1,070	1.20	—	—
1,061	1.20	—	—
47,100	1.20	—	—
131,400	1.20	—	—
5,007	1.20	—	—
1,200	1.20	—	—

Price	City	Call toll-free
\$1	—	2-67
\$2	—	2-67
\$3	—	2-67
\$4	—	2-67
\$5	—	2-67
\$6	—	2-67
\$7	—	2-67
\$8	—	2-67
\$9	—	2-67
\$10	—	2-67
\$11	—	2-67
\$12	—	2-67
\$13	—	2-67
\$14	—	2-67
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\$99	—	2-67
\$100	—	2-67

Price	City	Call toll-free
\$1	—	2-67
\$2	—	2-67
\$3	—	2-67
\$4	—	2-67
\$5	—	2-67
\$6	—	2-67
\$7	—	2-67
\$8	—	2-67
\$9	—	2-67
\$10	—	2-67

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Joe Morgan '95 Dem	7%	31-45	99.1
Ronnie 26 (Dem)	6.966	28-39	99.5
Ribe '95 Dem	7%	31-45	99.2

Sac Pac W 10 Dm	5%	95-96	ML
Seaford 10 Dm	5%	97-98	ML
Union Pac 10 Dm	5%	97-98	ML
Union Pac 10 Dm	5%	97-98	ML
Union Pac 10 Dm	5%	97-98	ML
Union Pac 10 Dm	5%	97-98	ML

Japanese Yen			
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Head	Yen
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML

E.C.U.			
Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Head	Yen
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML
Ed 97 Yen	4%	30-31	ML

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260.00	Putnm High Yld T II	MM	1.7
255.00	Putnm Income Fd	MM	5.5
255.00	Quest Vlse Dl Prrs	MM	

	3-month bill	6-month bill	1-year bill
150.50	1.45	1.67	
148.50	1.74	1.78	
146.50			
144.50			
142.50			
140.50			
138.50			
136.50			
134.50			
132.50			
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32% Jump in l  
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TOKYO — Asahi  
pan's largest glassmaker  
day that its consolidated  
come had soared 31.9  
record 46.08 billion y  
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It said sales had in  
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pretax income had in  
cent, to 85.04 billion y

...  
the company said

Mr. Maxwell has other parts of his strategy of diversification in operations and the core business of publishing.

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Floor, Je-  
Dated: N  
March 2















**BRAZILIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY**

Société d'investissement à capital variable  
Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14 rue Aldringen  
Commercial Register: Luxembourg Section B N° 26810

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Brazilian Investment Company Sicaav, will be held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on 20th April 1989 at 12.00 noon for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept:  
a) the management report of the directors  
b) the report of the auditor.
2. To approve the statement of assets and liabilities and statement of operations for the year ended December 31st, 1988.
3. To discharge the Directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1988.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and the decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**F & C NORDIC FUND SICAV**

Société d'investissement à capital variable  
Registered Office: Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen  
Commercial Register: Luxembourg, Section B n° 25.894

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of F & C NORDIC FUND SICAV will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on April 20th, 1989 at 11:30 hours for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear and accept:  
a) the management report of the directors  
b) the report of the auditor
2. To approve the statement of assets and liabilities and statement of operations for the year ended October 31st, 1988.
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended October 31st, 1988.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of April 20th, 1989, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

— Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

**BUSINESS ROUNDUP****Next Posts Hefty Loss for the Year  
But Worst May Be Over for Fast-Moving British Retailer**

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Next PLC, the fashionable British retailer that shot to prominence in the mid-1980s but was said to have grown too fast, announced Tuesday an expected 32.5 percent drop in pre-tax profit to £62.3 million (\$105.7 million) in the year ended Jan. 31.

The result, compared with £92.4 million the year before, was slightly below the £65 million to £70 million range of analysts' forecasts.

The profit came on sales that rose 32.2 percent, to £1.14 billion, from £862.1 million.

In spite of the earnings fall, Next declared a final dividend of 4.7 pence, raising the total payout for the year to 14 pence from 7.2 pence. Next shares firmed two pence to 144 on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement of results.

The company said the installation of a new management team; concentration on core businesses; and an expected recovery in its home-shopping business should boost the group's performance over the next two years.

Last December, Next said difficult trading conditions in the second half of the year, combined with a number of special factors, would result in falling profit.

Shortly after that announcement, Next's chairman and chief

executive, George Davies, left the helm of the company he created. Mr. Davies had taken the I. Hepworth menswear chain and moulded it into Next, a high-quality group popular with young professionals. The expanding group also moved into sales of clothing for both sexes, jewellery, home furnishings and accessories. But some analysts had begun to ask whether the group had expended too fast.

The latest results included £7.8 million of exceptional costs, related to accelerated depreciation of Next's retail branches and write-off development costs for the home-shopping services, Next Directory and Next Line. Offsetting that was a profit on the October sale of the stores division of the Preedy newsagent unit to W.H. Smith Group PLC for £7.8 million in cash.

In 1987, Next acquired Combined English Stores for £325 million and later sold a number of its noncore businesses, including Salisbury and Zales Jewellers. Overall, this netted Next a £137.7 million extraordinary credit.

But the largest of these sales, of Salisbury and Zales, were made immediately before the peak Christmas trading period. Next said the timing of the sales had cut 1988-89 profit by about £7 million.

Next detailed some highlights of its two-year plan, saying the year

ahead should show a significant recovery in its home-shopping businesses.

Next launched Next Directory in January 1988, following the merger of Next and Grattan in 1986. But operating profit for the home-shopping activities fell to £18.7 million in 1988-89 from £30.6 million the previous year, with profitability hit by Britain's postal strike last September. The company estimated that the dispute cost the group about £15 million in profit.

Over the next year, Grattan would benefit from improved computer resources, Next said. During the current year, the business would start to transfer to a new, fully automated warehouse. The £46 million project is expected to be completely operational for the spring and summer 1990 season.

Retail share analysts said the latest results suggested that Next's share price, which touched a 133 pence low this year, had approached its nadir.

Michael Heery, analyst at the securities house Shearson Lehman Hutton, said that with the new management in place, a two-year plan in prospect and the exceptional costs in line with expectations, Next had a good outlook for a reasonable recovery.

**Dutch Papers  
Shelve Plan  
For a Merger**

**Reuters**  
AMSTERDAM — Controversial plans to merge the newspaper publishing group Nederlandse Dagblad Unie BV with its competitor, Perscombinatie NV, into the Netherlands' largest newspaper company have been shelved.

"There are no possibilities at the present time to continue negotiations with NDU and Elsevier NV on the merger plans," a statement said.

NDU, a subsidiary of Elsevier, and Perscombinatie announced in November that they planned to merge.

Resistance to the merger quickly built up, especially among Perscombinatie's three main shareholders, over proposed ownership of the concern. Under the plans, NDU would have ended up with 75 percent of the equity.

Rotterdam-based NDU publishes the daily *Algemeen Dagblad* and the leading evening newspaper *NRC Handelsblad*. Amsterdam-based Perscombinatie publishes three main papers, *Het Parool*, *Trouw* and *De Volkskrant*.

**Liquidator Is Appointed  
To Australian Banking Firm**

**Reuters**  
BRISBANE, Australia — Queensland's Supreme Court appointed Tuesday a provisional liquidator for the merchant bank Spedley Holdings Ltd. and its affiliate, Spedley Securities Ltd., according to a shareholder, GPI Leisure Corp.

Meanwhile, stock of the engineering group Australian National Industries Ltd. plunged 20 cents to 1.16 Australian dollars (94 cents), a low for the year. The selling, prompted by doubts about the security of ANI's 194 million dollar exposure to Spedley, wiped 106.6 million dollars off ANI's market capitalization.

GPI, a hotel and investment concern, said in a statement issued after the market closed that it had asked the Spedley companies to apply for the appointment of a liquidator.

Trading in shares of GPI, which also has a large Spedley exposure, was suspended Tuesday at the company's request. At the same time, GPI announced the resignation of its managing director, Brian Yuill, who controls Spedley through a complex web of shareholdings.

Market analysts said ANI is exposed through Spedley Holdings, in which ANI previously had a 45 percent stake.

When announcing a 30 percent interim profit rise to 45.69 million

dollars in March, ANI said it had sold the stake to an unnamed buyer; but it disclosed that it held secured advances and Spedley bills of exchange endorsed by third parties, totaling 194 million dollars.

ANI later said the advances of 27.8 million dollars were to Spedley Holdings and Spedley Securities, secured against shares having a market value well above that level.

The application to the court was supported by both GPI Leisure and an ANI subsidiary, The ANI Corp. GPI said GPI's board believed that through the appointment of the liquidator, assets of both Spedley Holdings and Securities would be able to be properly realized to their full value.

But the statement did not indicate what that value might be.

Analysts said the plunge in ANI's stock price reflects uncertainty about ANI's net exposure if Mr. Yuill's complex web of companies should get into serious trouble. The uncertainty has not been helped by ANI's reticence about its worst-case exposure, they added.

But some said the selling of ANI may have been overdue.

"I suspect they have been a bit overvalued," said David Turner of stockbroker, Citicorp Securities, Vickers Australia Ltd. "I think the net exposure is not all that great, maybe 20 million dollars."

**Sir James Goldsmith Unloads U.S. Supermarket Chain for \$1.2 Billion**

Sir James Goldsmith

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir James Goldsmith, the British-French financier who recently signaled renewed interest in British-based investments, has added substantially to his war chest with the sale of a U.S. supermarket chain for \$1.2 billion.

Grand Union Co. has been sold to a consortium involving two U.S. securities houses and Grand Union's senior management in a deal announced late Monday.

In a telephone interview Tuesday, Sir James said that the price obtained for the 11th largest supermarket chain in the United States was "around \$1.2 billion, including the assumption of debt" by the buyers, led by the investment houses Miller Tabak Hirsch & Co. and Salomon Inc. They confirmed that price.

Analysts in London say the cash from the Grand Union sale could be put at the disposal of Anglo-Leasing PLC, Sir James's new British-based investment vehicle.

The financier dismissed suggestions that the sale was intended specifically to free up cash for the British company.

Sir James said the sale of the privately owned company had been the subject of negotiations since mid-1988. He said the disposal did not "represent a major strate-

gic shift," or any kind of major retrenchment from his U.S. investment portfolio.

He stressed that his investment in Grand Union, which he acquired in 1973, was always of a passive nature. The supermarket, based in Wayne, New Jersey, owns and operates 306 grocery stores in the Northeast and Georgia. It posted 1988 sales of \$2.7 billion.

Sir James's involvement with Grand Union runs a zigzag course over the past 16 years.

Through his former cornerstone holding company, Générale Occidentale de France, he acquired 51 percent of Grand Union in 1973; he lifted that stake to 80 percent in 1976 and to 100 percent in 1977. But in July 1987, he sold most of his holding in Générale Occidentale to France's Compagnie Générale d'Electricité — and with it, Grand Union.

Then, CGE determined it did not want Grand Union, or several other U.S. assets involved in the Occidentale takeover. It turned to Sir James to dispose of the supermarket chain.

Sir James and General Union's senior management came back with a takeover plan of their own for Grand Union and clinched the sale in March 1988 for about

\$900 million, a Goldsmith aide said in a telephone interview.

"We were in a passive position," Sir James said. "We backed management's desire for a leveraged buyout. I think it's a pretty good deal — management increases its stake substantially; the CEO who wished to retire is stepping down."

Under the agreement, Salomon and Miller Tabak will each own 40 percent of Grand Union, while the company's management will hold 20 percent. Floyd Hall, the current chairman and chief executive officer, will retire upon completion of the sale agreement, the company said.

In early March, Sir James ended a period of inactivity by announcing the £31 million (\$52.6 million) purchase of a 37 percent stake in Anglo-Leasing, controlled by J. Rothschild Holdings PLC.

At the time, analysts said that Sir James and the Rothschild camp were aiming to use Anglo-Leasing as a springboard for a wave of acquisitions in Britain.

"This has no connection to the Anglo investment," Sir James responded. "There has to be plenty of cash around. The Grand Union sale was announced as a possibility in our September accounts, long before the Anglo deal."

But Neil Baker, analyst at C.I. Alexan-

der Laing & Cruickshank Ltd., the London brokerage, said, "Maybe Sir James is trying to clear out some dollar exposure. He may be trying to free up some cash to use in the U.K., via the Anglo-Leasing vehicle."

"At the time of the Anglo deal," Mr. Baker said, "he had said that the scope for leveraged deals in the U.S. was now limited and that more opportunity for such deals existed in the U.K. But, as yet, he has not indicated where those deals might be."

In the early 1980s, the European investor had focused his attention on overseas targets. In 1986, he bid unsuccessfully for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of the United States with the financial backing of J. Rothschild.

Sir James was reported to have made a profit of about \$93 million by selling his stake back to Goodyear.

During the interview, he said that Britain, if it is able to get a grip on inflation, is poised to outperform other financial markets. He stressed, however, that caution was the byword of his current strategy.

"We are cautious, not because we are bears but because we are confused," he said. "We are uncertain about the direction of interest rates and the reaction by politicians" to signs of accelerating inflation.

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Happily, on the occasion of the Bicentennial of the French Revolution, the French government has decided to re-gild the Invalides' splendid dome. You can already see the scaffolding surrounding the monument and the work will be completed in time for the Bicentennial celebrations in July.

This is the fifth time the Invalides dome has been gilded. The first was in 1715, the year of the death of Louis XIV; the second was in 1807, under Napoleon; then in 1869, under his nephew; and finally in 1937, the year of the last great Paris world fair.

Commissioned in 1676 by Louis XIV, the Hôtel des Invalides is the masterpiece of Jules Hardoin-Mansart, great-nephew of the illustrious François Mansart. Indeed the edifice is inspired by a design the great-uncle executed for the Chapelle des Bourbons at St-Denis which was never built. Originally intended as a hospital for the veterans of Louis XIV's wars, the Invalides today houses a museum, a hospital, a church and the mortal remains of French military leaders including, of course, those of Napoleon. Many consider it to be Paris' most magnificent landmark — admired and appreciated by visitors for generations.

The World Monuments Fund is honored to participate alongside the French government in the restoration and illumination of the Hôtel des Invalides, thereby ensuring that future visitors to the City of Light will once more enjoy the full splendor of Mansart's golden dome.

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## Dollar Stays Firm After Fed Sales

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.8850	1.8785
Pound sterling	1.6025	1.6075
Japanese yen	122.70	122.65
Swiss franc	1.6445	1.6385
French franc	6.2630	6.2400

Source: Reuters

around the close of trading in Europe helped propel it well above the 1.88 DM level.

The dollar also advanced to 1.6638 Swiss francs from 1.6608 on Monday and to 6.3690 French francs from 6.3535.

In London, the dollar closed slightly firmer but its potential for gains was limited by concern over

They said the market was still

The British pound dropped on the news of the dockers' decision. Economists said uncertainty over what a dock strike could mean for the British economy caused the sell-off.

The pound dropped to \$1.6905 at the London close from \$1.6975 on Monday. The dollar rose to 1.8850 DM at the close from 1.8785 on Monday and inched up to 132.70 yen from 132.65.

\_\_\_\_\_

Agence France-Presse

In Brussels, an official of the European Community's executive Commission said the group welcomed France's decision. He said it would "contribute to the growth of ECU financial markets."

\_\_\_\_\_

(Continued from page 1) intensify in the next few weeks, Seung Soo to lobby the administration had racked up purchases worth

Mrs. Hills has not indicated which countries would be named insisting that her office was looking into every complaint of unfair trading practices. Aides have issued warnings to some countries, trying to get them to institute reforms to avoid being placed on the Super 301 list, diplomats said.

in South Korea also is sending its deputy prime minister, Soon Cho, who is also chairman of the country's Economic Planning Board, and Trade Minister Han

Nam Duck Woo, the former prime minister who heads the Korean Foreign Trade Association, said a South Korean delegation

Mr. Shou cited Taiwan's lowered tariffs over the past 18 years, a decline in its trade surplus with the United States in 1988 and an "action plan" to bring about more balanced trade.

(Continued from page 1)      eral Electric Co., Pratt & Whitney, hand as soon as new airplane noise

Mr. King said that a majority of GPA's new orders would be firm rather than options, and he added that the order would include wide bodies and narrow bodies. He declined to say how many orders each of the three major aircraft manufacturers would receive.

Analysts said GPA, like the other major aircraft-leasing concern, International Lease Finance Corp. of Beverly Hills, California, is eager to order new aircraft before the long waiting lists for airplanes grow even longer. In addition, analysts said the leasing companies want to

At present, GPA has 250 aircraft on order.

*Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 1*

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Money Moves		General Index: 254.25		Commodities	
		Previous: 237.58			
Bk. East Asia	16.15	92.0	1.0	Crude Oil	2.50
Anglo Pacific	9.25	92.0	1.0	Danisco	0.17
Telecom Ind	10.00	92.0	1.0	Gold	0.12
Chung King	10.00	92.0	1.0	Iron Ore	0.12
Chung King	10.00	92.0	1.0	IXL Australia	0.12
Chung King	10.00	92.0	1.0	IXL Europe	0.12
Chung King	10.00	92.0	1.0	IXL Japan	0.12
Chung King	10.00	92.0	1.0	IXL Korea	0.12
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2003 Camfor	5256	256	2%	1998	199	1%	1%	1%	1%
2004	200	2%	2%	1999	199	1%	1%	1%	1%
2005	200	2%	2%	2000	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2006	200	2%	2%	2001	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2007	200	2%	2%	2002	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2008	200	2%	2%	2003	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2009	200	2%	2%	2004	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2010	200	2%	2%	2005	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2011	200	2%	2%	2006	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2012	200	2%	2%	2007	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2013	200	2%	2%	2008	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
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2016	200	2%	2%	2011	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2017	200	2%	2%	2012	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2018	200	2%	2%	2013	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2019	200	2%	2%	2014	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
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2026	200	2%	2%	2021	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2027	200	2%	2%	2022	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
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2037	200	2%	2%	2032	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
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2043	200	2%	2%	2038	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2044	200	2%	2%	2039	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2045	200	2%	2%	2040	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2046	200	2%	2%	2041	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2047	200	2%	2%	2042	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2048	200	2%	2%	2043	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2049	200	2%	2%	2044	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2050	200	2%	2%	2045	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2051	200	2%	2%	2046	200	2%	2%	2%	2%
2052	200	2%	2%	2047	200	2%	2%	2%	2%

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## SPORTS

## Strategies to Exorcise the Demon of Being No. 1

## McEnroe Rebuilds a Career Balancing Family and Work

By Peter Alfano  
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The signs of change are not as readily apparent on the court where John McEnroe's facial expressions still make it look as if tennis is pure agony, and even a mild display of displeasure with a chair umpire or linesman prompts some fans to anticipate a good old-fashioned vitriolic outburst.

Chances are that if McEnroe were to play another 10 years, those looks of discomfort and unsolicited opinions would remain very much a part of his game.

But the temper tantrums are fewer. McEnroe does not tap that well of emotion as he once did, rallying himself against an opponent and the world that he perceived to be against him, too.

Guests who spent last week at the hotel where the U.S. Davis Cup team and officials stayed saw a 30-year-old father of two often carrying one son while the other tagged along with McEnroe's wife, Tatum O'Neal.

When he wasn't in the role of

parent, McEnroe was a mentor and cheerleader for the American team. On the sidelines Saturday night during Ken Flach and Robert Seguso's doubles victory in the sweep of the French, he counseled Andre Agassi about tactics for the teenager's match against Yannick Noah the next day.

Earlier in the week, McEnroe had played a spirited two-set practice match worthy of a tournament final against Agassi, in an effort to prepare both for cup competition.

And McEnroe — one of the finest doubles players ever — also practiced against Flach and Seguso, helping hone their game.

"What impresses me most about John is his enthusiasm," said Tom Gorman, the captain of the U.S. team. "When we have John, he raises the level in practice and that carries over. You can't put a value on that."

Only three years ago, McEnroe was barred from a Grand Slam event by Randy Gregson, then president of the U.S. Tennis Association, who did not like the image

that McEnroe projected for his country.

Now, it is no longer farfetched to envision McEnroe as the playing captain of the American team.

He is ranked No. 6 in the world, playing as well as he has in five years. McEnroe said he is no longer burdened with doubts.

"I immediately got to the top and stayed there," McEnroe said. "And the way I lived the life, it's not surprising the way things happened. Things were almost too easy for me. What happened was difficult to deal with, but I almost expected it and welcomed it."

His fall from the top of the rankings could be attributed in part to an erosion of his skills. But it also coincided with the responsibilities that came with family.

"I have a better understanding of juggling family life with my job," he said.

As a young tennis genius, McEnroe did not dwell on lengthy practices and was not obsessed with achieving the fitness level of a Marine drill instructor. Back troubles and other nagging injuries intro-

duced him to the athletic aging process.

And the pressure of staying on top caught up to McEnroe, too.

"I got tired of the traveling, of all the trials and tribulations of the tennis world," McEnroe said.

His suspension by the Men's Tennis Council for an accumulation of fines after one more ugly display at the 1987 U.S. Open was the turning point, McEnroe said. His younger son was born then and he felt a need to change or quit.

"I made the determination that I wasn't going to come back and play unless my attitude was better," he said.

He is training much harder now, compensating for his age, he said. He picks and chooses his tournaments carefully, and is never away from tennis or his family for extended periods.

"I have to work a little more on my endurance for a Grand Slam event," McEnroe said. "But I don't feel that a lot more has to be done. I don't need to convince myself that I can play with anyone when I'm playing well."



John McEnroe: 'Things were almost too easy for me.'

## SIDELINES

## Inquiry Set on English Steeplechase

LIVERPOOL (AP) — The Jockey Club will investigate the safety of the Grand National after the deaths of two horses in this year's running of the world's best-known steeplechase.

In a statement released Tuesday, the club, which controls horse racing in Britain, said trainers, jockeys and officials of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be questioned about possible changes in the course, including the notorious Becher's Brook jump.

On Saturday, in the 151st Grand National, two horses, Brown Fox and Seandem, were killed in falls at Becher's.

## Hurdler Suspended Over Drug Test

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Tonia Campbell, the 1987 world indoor hurdles champion, has been suspended for 90 days for refusing to take a drug test at a track meet in Virginia in February, U.S. track officials announced Tuesday.

The Athletics Congress announced the suspension, which is retroactive to March 11. Campbell told officials at the March 11 hearing that he refused the test because he had only 40 minutes to catch a plane for which he was holding a nonrefundable ticket issued by the meet promoter. He said he left when it could not be resolved who would pay the difference for a new ticket.

Campbell, 29, of Ontario, California, had until Monday to appeal but decided against it. "I was innocent (of drug use), but I was wrong in what I did in refusing the test," he said.

## NHL Rejects Soviet Franchise Plan

CALGARY, Alberta (AP) — An overture for a National Hockey League expansion franchise, supposedly made on behalf of the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, has been rejected by the league as unworkable.

Ramon Dacynsky, executive vice president of the agency that negotiated the release of Soviet player Igor Platonov to the Calgary Flames, made the proposal to league officials last month.

Under the plan, which Dacynsky said was made on behalf of the Soviet Hockey Federation, a team of Soviet players would compete as a 23rd franchise. Apart from the travel costs and scheduling headaches, the proposal breached so many NHL bylaws — including its entry and waiver drafts and its trading policies — that league officials and Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association, dismissed it as unworkable.

## Johnson Fund Irregularities Alleged

TORONTO (AP) — Sprinter Ben Johnson withdrew thousands of dollars from a private safe after his career skyrocketed in 1986 to cover bills, including nearly \$400,000 for two sports cars, his financial adviser said Monday at a Canadian inquiry into drug use by track and field athletes.

Ross Earl testified that Johnson, the world record-holder in the 100-meter dash, did not deposit all his earnings to a special trust fund set up under the rules of international amateur sport. Instead, Earl said he stored thousands of dollars in cash and bank drafts in a safe at his home.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation requires athletes to deposit earnings in such trust funds, allowing them to withdraw living expenses until they retire or turn professional.

"The IAAF rule stated he was allowed a 'reasonable mode' of transportation," Earl said.

## For the Record

Bill Kenney, the Kansas City Chiefs' starting quarterback for most of the last decade, has been told that he will not play for the club in 1989. The Chiefs signed veteran free agent Ron Jaworski 10 days ago. The club will retain rights to Kenney and try to trade him.

The physician for Jeff Fenech, the World Boxing Council featherweight champion, confirmed Tuesday that the Australian, who announced his retirement from boxing after a unanimous decision over Marcos Villalana of Mexico in Melbourne on Saturday, had broken bones in both of his hands.



Mats Wilander: 'My appetite for tennis is back.'

## Wilander Says Trip to the Outback Has Been Restorative

Reuters

VIENNA — Despite two more Davis Cup defeats over the weekend, Mats Wilander has scotched suggestions that his tennis career is on the wane.

He insists he is as strongly motivated as ever. He wants to regain the world number one ranking from Ivan Lendl and is banking on a tough program of physical training to help him do it.

"My appetite for tennis is back. I want to be number one again," Wilander, now ranked No. 2, said in an interview during Davis Cup quarterfinal play against Austria, which Sweden won 3-2.

In 1988, Wilander had the most successful season by anyone on the men's professional tennis circuit for years.

He won three of the four grand slam titles — the Australian, French and U.S. Opens — and the International Players' Championship in Florida, one of the top non-grand slam events.

In addition, he led the Swedes to their sixth consecutive Davis Cup final with two shining semifinal

singles triumphs against Frenchman Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte.

Then everything went wrong. "Mats suffered from shin splints and took a break from tennis after the U.S. Open," explained his longtime coach, Jonte Sjogren. "He simply has not been getting enough match training."

One reason for not being match tough is that the Swede has not survived the early rounds. He has lost nine of his 14 matches since November and has been dethroned by Lendl in the world ranking.

The most stinging defeat was perhaps by Carl-Uwe Steeb in last December's Davis Cup final when Wilander led two sets to one and held match point in the fifth set. Steeb's triumph helped West Germany to a 4-1 victory.

Against Austria, Wilander went down in five sets to Horst Skoff.

In the final singles, after Stefan Edberg had secured a Swedish triumph, a tired and uninterested Wilander lost again — to 106th ranked Alexander Antonitsch.

Despite the apparent continuation of his poor form, Wilander, 24, insists he has taken a step in the right direction.

"The match against Skoff was useful for getting my clay tennis going," he said. "I played well. I just need to get back my edge."

"It's going to take some time and a few tough matches to regain last year's form. But I know it will come and that there is a good chance to unseat Ivan."

The road back started after his Australian Open loss to India's Ramesh Krishnan in January. He took his South African wife, Sonya, on a long car trip to Australia's outback to allow his shin splints to heal.

"The break from tennis did a lot of good," he said. "The injury is definitely gone now."

Sjogren's comeback recipe has included something Wilander, who admits he tends to be lazy, was not used to — hard physical training.

He is lifting weights and training several hours a day with Joe Bredlove, an American trainer.

The Swede has changed from a shy tennis-only teen-ager to a self-assured man who enjoys family life

in his New York residence, writing poetry, and playing the guitar.

In addition to overlooking Lendl, Wilander is fired up by another goal.

"I want to win Wimbledon, at least once," he said.

in his New York residence, writing poetry, and playing the guitar.

In addition to overlooking Lendl, Wilander is fired up by another goal.

"I want to win Wimbledon, at least once," he said.

## Muster Has Surgery On Knee Ligaments

Reuters

VIENNA — Austrian tennis star Thomas Muster, injured in a car accident in Miami, underwent a successful two-hour operation on his left knee ligaments, a hospital spokesman said here Tuesday.

Muster reached the finals of the International Players' Championships in Florida March 31. Two hours later he was pinned under his car after it was rammed by another car.

The hospital spokesman said Muster hoped to return to play within nine months.

## BOOKS

## GLENN GOULD:

A Life and Variations

By Otto Friedrich. 464 pages. \$24.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

GLENN GOULD was a brilliant pianist and an exceedingly odd man.

At times during his strange career the strangeness seemed more important than the career, to the extent that it was not always clear whether the attention that Gould attracted had to do with his gifts as a performer or his peculiarity as a human being.

His recordings of Bach's keyboard compositions were 20th-century monuments, yet in the press he was better known for his eccentric dress and unpredictable behavior.

This being the case, Otto Friedrich's biography of Gould is especially welcome, for it locates the human reality behind the oddity and brings the musician to the fore. Gould emerges as totally, obsessively devoted to his music — speaking once about sex, which doesn't seem to have much interested him, he said. "My ecstasy is my music" — and frustrated in his emotional relationships: a man who was fulfilled in certain ways that most of us can scarcely imagine yet was denied in others that most of us take for granted.

It is tempting to say that he was a sad man because, as a friend put it, "he was

unable to reach out and make . . . an intimate, warm contact with anyone," except that he wasn't sad at all, not at least on the terms that seem to have mattered most to him.

It is true that he was something of a hypochondriac and that in the last years of his relatively brief life — he was only 50 years old when he died in 1982 — he was in the thrall of various demons, yet his musical life seems to have been almost entirely happy. In part this was because he was celebrated the world over and adored by a substantial cult, but of greater importance was that he was doing precisely what he wanted and, even more to the point, doing it at a level that few others have aspired to, much less reached.

Gould was, according to a man who worked with him on Canadian television programs during the 1960s, "somebody in full flight, and in full command of his creative powers, and really pressing the boundaries of what is permissible." After less than two decades of public performances, he walked away from the concert stage — he regarded public piano recital as "the last blood sport" — in 1964 and never returned. He believed that "the mysteries of art could best be fulfilled in the privacy of the recording studio," and spent the rest of his life exploring them there.

To the public, Gould was peculiar, perhaps crazy. It is the biographer's inescapable task to pursue this wherever it leads, and this Friedrich has done. "It certainly never thought of him as crazy," Leonard

Bernstein told him. "I thought he was eccentric and compulsive, obsessive, contradictory, deliberately contradictory, just to mix people up." This is the view expressed by virtually everyone else with whom Friedrich spoke. One of these was David Oppenheim, a recording executive who signed Gould for the historic 1955 recording of the Goldberg Variations.

"Troubles with Glenn? Yeah, there were always troubles with Glenn, but you knew from the beginning that you were dealing with some special breed that has to be handled in a certain way."

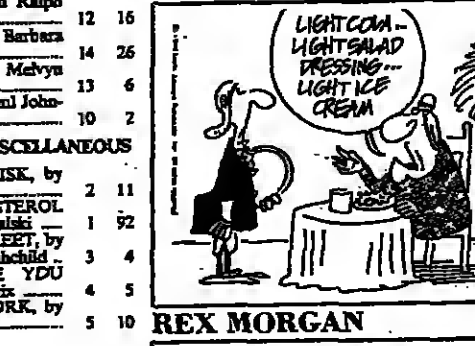
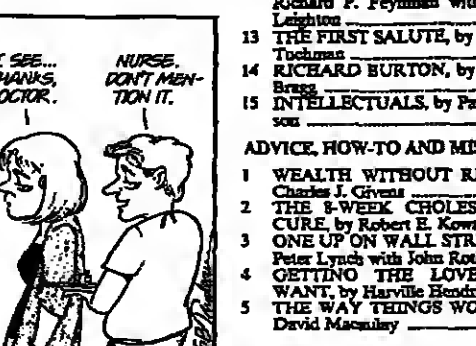
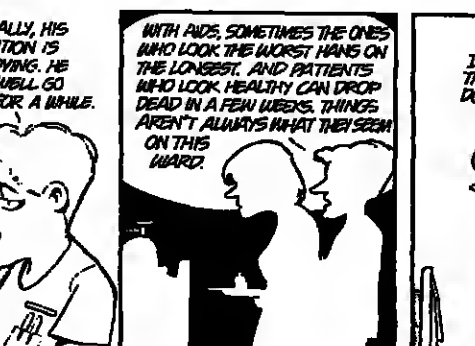
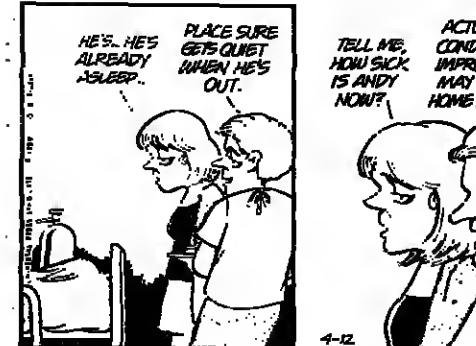
This balanced, perceptive and candid book permits us to listen to the music unencumbered by the man who made it; that surely is exactly as Gould would have wished it.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

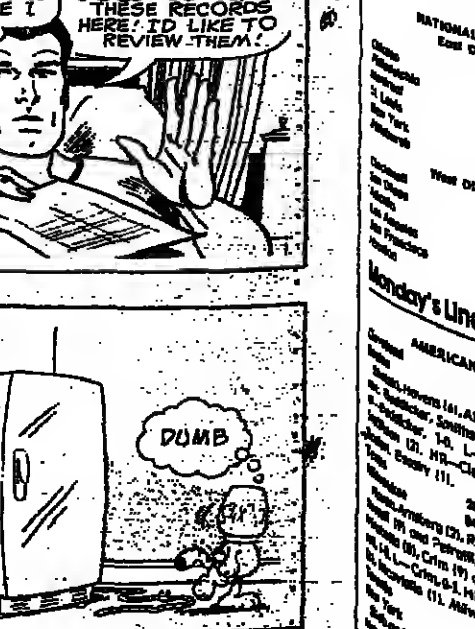
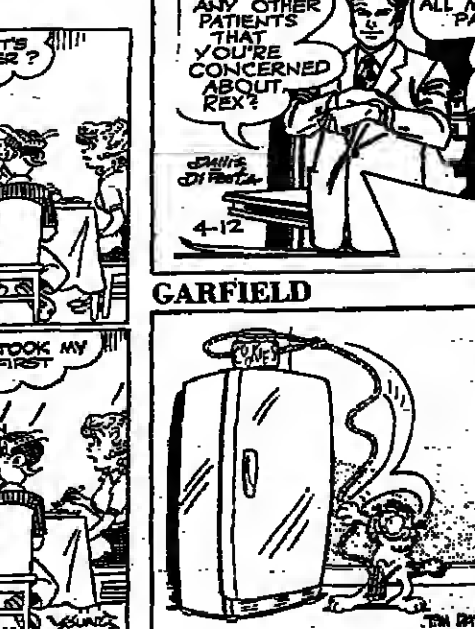
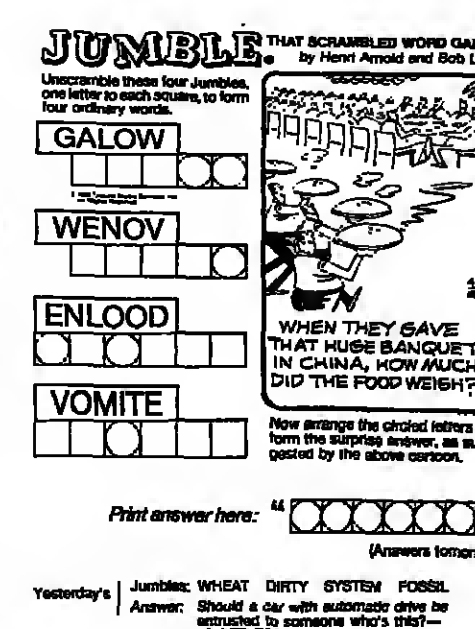
## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			Last Week		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.					
FICTION			NONFICTION		
This Week	Title	Wk. on List	This Week	Title	Wk. on List
1	THE SATANIC VERSES, by Salman Rushdie	1 6	1	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	1 23
2	STAR, by Danielle Steel	2 7	2	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	2 51
3	A PRAYER FOR OWEN MEANY, by John Irving	3 3	3	BLIND FAITH, by Joe McGinniss	2 11
4	THE EDGE, by Dick Francis	4 7	4	THE BLOODING, by Joseph Wambaugh	3 8
5	BILLY BATHGATE, by E.L. Doctorow	5 6	5	INNOCURACY, by John Allen Paulos	6 7
6	THE LONG DARK TEA-TIME OF THE SOUL, by Douglas Adams	6 5	6	LEGENDS, LIES, AND CHERRISHED MYTHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Richard Shenkman	7 10
7	CAT'S EYE, by Margaret Atwood	7 8	7	GRACE, by George Bernard Shaw	5 21
8	THE FORTUNE, by Michael Chabon	8 7	8	"FUNKY, YOU DON'T LOOK LIKE A GRANDMOTHER," by Lois Wyse	8 4
9	THE CARDINAL OF THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Shechtman	9 21	9	THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	11 25
10	MIDNIGHT, by Dean R. Koontz	10 11	10	THE BOY WHO COULDN'T STOP WASHING, by Judith L. Rapoport	15 8
11	WE ARE STILL MARRIED, by Richard F. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	11 36	11	SECOND CHANCES, by Judith S. Wallerstein and Sandra Haskins	9 10
12	MORNING GLORY, by LaVelle Spencer	12 13	12	RICHARD BURTON, by Melvyn Brin	6 10
13	THE FIRST SALUTE, by Barbara Kingsolver	13 16	13	LECTURES, by Paul Johnson	10 11

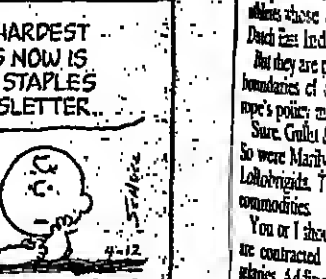
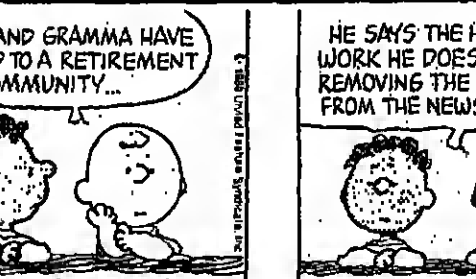
## DOONESBURY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



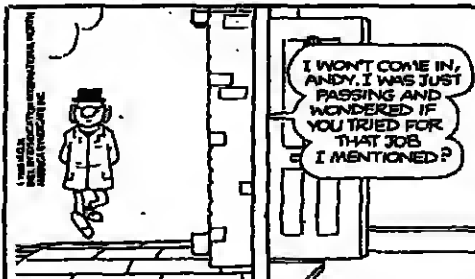
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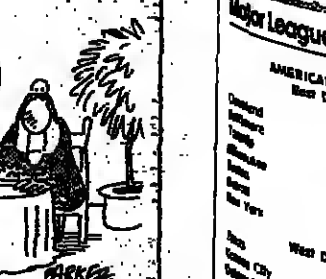
## BEETLE BAILEY



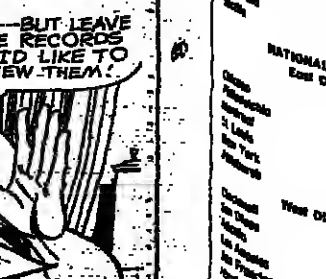
## ANDY CAPP



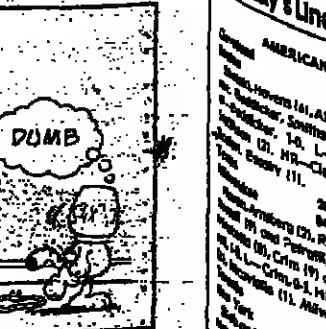
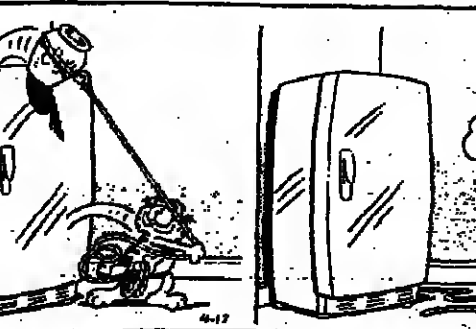
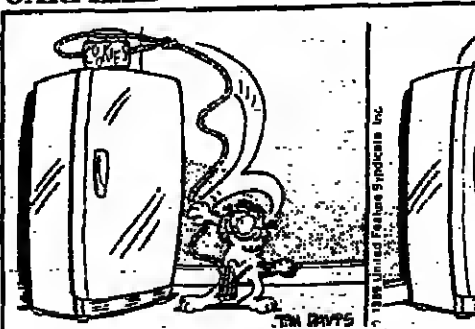
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD





## SPORTS

# Banned English Soccer Clubs Win Ruling on Play in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PALMELA, Portugal** — English soccer clubs will be able to return to European competition in the 1990-91 season — after the World Cup in Italy — if their return is supported by the British government, the Union of European Football Associations, UEFA, said Tuesday.

UEFA's president, Jacques Georges, announced the surprise decision after a meeting of the UEFA executive committee.

English clubs were banned from European club competition in 1985 after the Heysel stadium disaster in Brussels, which claimed 39 lives, mostly among Italian fans, and was the European Cup final between then-English champions Liverpool and Juventus of Italy.

This move is subject to "the British government giving its support to the English Football Association," said Georges.

The British government has opposed the application by the En-

glish clubs for an early return to European competition.

Georges said he planned to meet the British sports minister, Colin Moynihan, in April 1990 to complete the planned readmission of the clubs.

Graham Kelly, the English Football Association's chief executive, said: "At last there is a light at the end of the tunnel."

"Everybody in football will be delighted with the news," said Liverpool's chief executive, Peter Robinson. Liverpool will be banned for another three years after English clubs return.

"We are happy for this decision," said Juventus president, Gianpiero Boniperti. He said English clubs already had "paid for what has been a wound for the entire European soccer" and he added that he wished that Liverpool "can be pardoned" by lifting of the three-year ban.

Jack Dunnett, president of the English league, described the ruling as "a victory for English football."

and pledged that English soccer would continue to work toward eliminating the problem of hooliganism.

Asked about British government reluctance to support immediate readmission, Dunnett said the league had done everything in its power to combat violence but that a 100 percent guarantee on traveling fans could never be given.

In London, Moynihan welcomed UEFA's decision but made clear that government backing would be forthcoming only if the planned membership scheme calling for identity cards for soccer fans was fully operational by the start of the 1990-91 season.

"If we do not see major improvements in the behavior of English fans at the World Cup next year and we do not get the full co-operation of the English clubs with the membership scheme, I do not think it would be reasonable for the English clubs to be re-admitted," Moynihan said.

(Reuters, AP)

## Politicians Racing to Midfield

International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — Heaven preserve sport from meddling politicians. In Brussels on Tuesday, the European Parliament passed a resolution to abolish soccer's transfer market.

ROB HUGHES

the buying and selling of players from club to club. How an EC resolution becomes law is another matter, but it is a special kind of sport. Instead, it is a special kind of sport. Instead, it is a special kind of sport. Instead, it is a special kind of sport.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Christian Democrat MP, James Janssen van Raay, has persuaded his EC colleagues that transfer fees between clubs represent "a latter day version of the slave trade."

He wants all those poor, millionaire soccer slaves released from bondage. It must be terrible, this pampered exploitation. But the need for compassion escaped me in Madrid last week.

There, three of this parliamentarian's countrymen booked into the Ritz as members of Italy's European Cup chasing AC Milan. The players didn't choose their hotel: It was five-star purgatory for everyone.

Next, I watched them train as if the chore was enjoyment flecked with slight boredom. And finally, the trio performed in the Bernabé Stadium — one of the world's most intimidating arenas.

Undaunted, Milan handed Real Madrid a soccer lesson. The Dutchmen were the masters.

Rund Gullit, Frank Rijkaard and Marco Van Basten expressed an agility of mind, a fluidity of movement no coach, never mind a politician, could order.

In particular, Gullit and Rijkaard are loose-limbed athletes whose ancestors probably were slaves in the Dutch East Indies.

But they are players in a profession that unshackled boundaries of color, class or creed long before Europe's policy makers conjured up 1992.

Sure, Gullit & Co. are on hire to the highest bidder. So were Marilyn Monroe, Ronald Reagan and Gina Lollobrigida. This, in van Raay's eyes, makes them commodities.

You or I should be so lucky. These "commodities" are contracted to Milan on million-dollar-per-year salaries. Additionally, they are at liberty to sell themselves to brand packets, to accept gifts of cars, jewelry or fashions of their choice.

They also are permitted to argue their tactical preferences with Milan's coach, Arrigo Sacchi.

He doesn't always bow to them. Before the Madrid game, Rijkaard complained that he felt restricted in defense and wanted to roam midfield as in the previous Italian league match.

Sacchi listened somewhat paternally, and then named Rijkaard alongside Franco Barresi in central defense.

Slave driver! However, the four Italians occupying midfield ran and worked like a labor gang so that Rijkaard and Barresi could glide out of defense on runs that are the pure footballer's dream.

Rijkaard, 25, and not quite in his prime, has a stormy history. He walked out on Ajax Amsterdam, where he considered his coach, Johan Cruyff, a dictator.

Perhaps Sacchi knows Rijkaard better than he knows himself? At any rate, the coach's wisdom paid off. As a crucial stage, Madrid's Emilio Butragueño broke free until Rijkaard, motivated by instinct and

swept along on tapered legs, overhauled and disposed of Butragueño.

It was the moment of responsibility that comes with Milan's freedom. In the last of defense, Sacchi surely asks that Rijkaard pay momentary attention to what he can do better than anyone else.

A commodity? Yes, yes. But a member of a team, and a very rich one.

The Dutch may grumble, but few work the market better. Diego Maradona thinks he does; but he has become Napoli's exploiter rather than the exploited.

Maradona commands soccer's highest-ever wage. Yet he never says no when an Arab sheik offers him \$300,000 for an hour's kick-about with the royal brothers.

Too bad for Napoli if Maradona's injuries, the worse for fatigue, rule him out of vital matches.

Van Raay's argument that the transfer system prevents free movement of players might never have occurred to Maradona. But the Dutch MP insists: "Rich clubs grab all the best players. If the system is changed and players are free to join any club they like, small clubs that can afford to pay the salary will gain."

Oh, yes? What about small clubs whose livelihood is developing talented players and selling them?

What is democratic about denouncing an international market (extending far beyond the reaches of the EC) of opportunity and incentive to nurture who sooner or later fly the nest?

The Netherlands, for example, is an exporter. Its top club, PSV Eindhoven, backed by Philips, lures stars but cannot hold them.

Last year PSV warned off clubs eyeing Ron Koeman, saying he had just signed a four-year contract. Less than one season later, Koeman became touted around Spain and Italy. He soon joined Barcelona.

Agents spin the market's wheel. And from Amsterdam last month a new agency, Ecosport, began offering, in conjunction with the Amro Bank, to set up finances for clubs willing to go into debt to sign players.

Van Raay won't be surprised — miffed perhaps, but not surprised. For in his other life, this Euro MP is a lawyer whose forte is to write the small print on players' contracts.

Of course, if he could do away with transfer fees there would be more negotiable for players — and more for the players' means more for business advisers.

While the European Parliament dabbled in market forces, the European soccer union, UEFA, met in an old nursery north of Lisbon.

UEFA came out with a compromise, an abdication. It declared that English clubs could play again in UEFA contests, but not yet and not with UEFA bearing the final responsibility.

The 11 committeemen of UEFA passed the buck. They will allow English clubs back in after 1990 — on condition that the British government give assurances that supporters will never again kill as a result of hooliganism, which England is noted for but much of the Continent is now infested with.

A priority is that no English readmission comes before the 1990 World Cup in Italy (whose supporters were the victims of Heysel and whose clubs have a rising tide of violence).

Right now, the onus is on the British government. After that, it reverts to back English clubs until and unless clubs accept a compulsory identity card system for all spectators, good or bad, old or young.

The politicians, in other words, are in play. And blackmail is their game.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times



Manager Doc Edwards of the Indians argues after Boggs, foreground, was called safe at first.

## At Fenway, Boggs Finds Salvation

By Murray Chass

**BOSTON** — After the airplane bomb scare, the Margo chancé and the Margo chancé, Boggs has returned to Fenway Park and been welcomed home like the naughty but most-loved son in the family.

To the Fenway fans, it did not matter that for months Boggs had been the center of a controversy involving his ex-mistress, Margo Adams. He was still the best-hitting member of the Red Sox and that is what counted.

"It was fantastic," Boggs said of the ovation the fans gave him Monday when he was introduced before the Red Sox home opener.

"It really meant the world to me. I've been waiting all winter for this day."

"I was anxious to get home. You don't know what to expect until

you meet it face to face. I wouldn't do that until I ran out of the dugout. As I did, the goosebumps grew bigger and bigger. It was a giant relief."

In the previous 10 days, the Boggs-Adams affair was constantly on the minds of the Red Sox. The day before they left spring training in Florida, there was a bomb threat against "any plane Boggs is on."

In Kansas City, some fans chanted, "Margo" and some held Margo masks.

Besides the initial ovation, Boggs heard cheers at other points in Monday's game as he ripped two key singles in the 5-2 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Roger Clemens, Boston's No. 1 pitcher, did not experience a similar feeling. Many in the crowd of 32,909 booed Clemens when he was introduced. The fans evidently con-

doned Boggs's years of infidelity to his wife but condemned Clemens's winter of misunderstood public statements.

During the winter, Clemens criticized the fans by speaking critically of "Boston." He later explained that he meant the team, not the city.

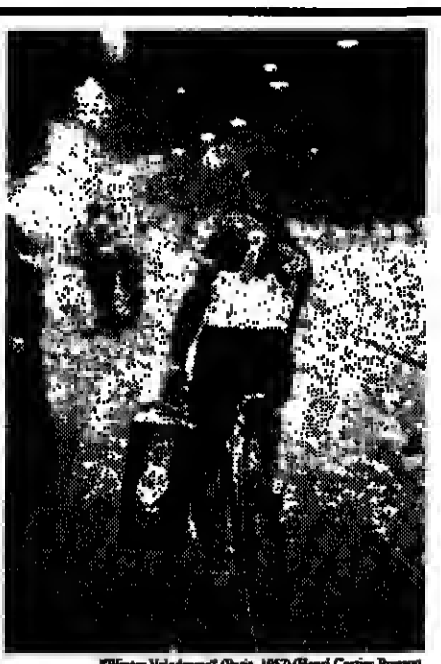
Boggs, on the other hand, never has been critical of anyone but Adams, the woman with whom he had an affair for four years and who is suing him.

While the Red Sox have seriously considered trading him to shed the albatross some feel he has become, he has repeatedly expressed a desire to remain in Boston.

"The fans, with their ovation, delivered a message," Lou Gorman, the team's general manager, said, standing not far from Boggs in the Boston clubhouse. "They said the Boggs issue is over."



"Portrait of Floyd Patterson" (New York, 1939) by George S.



"Winnetka" (Paris, 1937) by Hans Carossa.



"100-Meters Field" (Vicenza, 1923) by Ludwig Schickel.

## One-Hitters Pitched By Stieb and Hurst; Yankees Lose No. 6

The Associated Press

Two one-hitters were hurled on the Major League baseball diamonds on Monday.

Bruce Hurst pitched the first

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

one-hitter of his career and struck out 13 as the Padres beat Atlanta, 5-2, in San Diego.

And in New York, Dave Stieb pitched a one-hitter in his second start of the season as the Toronto Blue Jays handed the New York Yankees their sixth straight loss.

Hurst, who signed as a free agent for \$5.25 million over three years, lost his debut with the Padres last week, giving up nine hits and seven runs in five innings to San Francisco.

Against Atlanta, the only hit Hurst allowed was a home run by Lonnie Smith with two out in the third inning, scoring pitcher Pete Smith who had walked.

Carmelo Martinez hit a three-run homer for the Padres and Tony Gwynn added a solo shot.

**Blue Jays 8, Yankees 0:** In New York, Stieb, who closed last season with a 3.00 ERA, gave up just one hit, a single, to center with one out in the fifth for a one-hitter.

Stieb pitched three one-hitters last season, losing no-hitters in his final two starts when he yielded singles with two outs in the ninth inning.

Jesse Barfield, Fred McGriff and Lloyd Moseby each hit home runs

among Toronto's 12 hits. Barfield went 4-for-5 and also doubled.

Tony Fernandez, Toronto's All-Star shortstop, underwent surgery earlier in the day after he was beaten by Cecilio Guante of the Texas Rangers last Friday. Fernandez is expected to be out for about six weeks.

**Phillies 7, Expos 6:** Von Hayes led off the bottom of the ninth inning with his second home run of the game to give Philadelphia a victory at home Monday over the Montreal Expos.

Hayes's homer over the right-field fence came on a 2-1 pitch from Gene Harris to make a winner of reliever Steve Bedrosian. It was the seventh time in his career that Hayes has hit two homers in a game.

Mike Fitzgerald also hit two homers for Montreal, the second giving the Expos a 5-5 tie in the sixth.

The Expos took a 6-5 lead in the seventh when reliever Jeff Parrett walked pinch-hitter Wallace Johnson with the bases loaded.

But the Phillies tied it in the bottom of the inning on a leadoff single by Bob Dernier, a walk to Hayes, a sacrifice and a wild pitch by Harris.

The Phillies made it 4-1 in the second inning on singles by pitcher Floyd Youmans and Dernier and Hayes's three-run homer.

**Dodgers 7, Giants 4:** Eddie Murray hit a grand slam for his first home run with Los Angeles to cap a five-run, ninth-inning rally as Orel Hershey and Los Angeles spoiled San Francisco's home opener.

Murray hit 333 homers in 12 years for the Baltimore Orioles before being acquired by the Dodgers last December. It was his 15th career grand slam, a high among active players and eighth on the all-time list. Babe Ruth, Hank Aaron and Dave Kingman are next with 16 grand slams each.

The rally made a winner of Hershey, who was headed for a second straight defeat until the Dodgers bunched two singles, a walk, an error and Murray's first National League homer.

Mike Scioscia singled to lead off the ninth with the Dodgers trailing 3-2. Mickey Hatcher, pinch hitting for Hershey, singled, Willie Randolph walked and second baseman Robby Thompson forced pinch-runner Mariano Duncan at the plate on Franklin Stubbs's pinch groundout.

Kirk Gibson drove in pinch-runner Dave Anderson with a grounder that first baseman Willie Clark booted for an error, and then Murray hit a home run deep to right field. Prior to the home run, Murray had two hits in 25 at-bats — both singles.

**Royals 3, Orioles 0:** In Kansas City, Missouri, Bret Saberhagen threw a three-hitter for his ninth career shutout in the Royals' defeat of Baltimore.

Saberhagen struck out six and walked none. He allowed a single to Brady Anderson leading off the game and a one-out double to Phil Bradley in the fourth. He then retired the next 16 batters until Anderson's single with two outs in the ninth.

**Athletics 4, Angels 0:** Bob Welch allowed three hits in eight innings and Glenn Hubbard hit his second homer of the season in Oakland's victory in Anaheim, California.

Welch struck out seven and walked none. He allowed a double by Brian Downing and a bloop single by Devon White in the fourth and a single by Claudell Washington in the eighth.

Oakland took the lead in the first when Dave Henderson doubled and scored on Mark McGwire's single. McGwire left the game three innings later with a stiff lower back and will be examined Tuesday.

**Mariners 6, White Sox 5:** Dave Valle tripled off a Kingsdale loudspeaker to drive in the go-ahead run in a three-run seventh inning and Seattle hung on to win its home opener.

Mickey Brantley doubled off Eric King and scored to snap a 3-3 tie. Valle was thrown out on the relay from second baseman Steve Lyons.

Harold Reynolds and Alvin Davis singled in base runners for a 6-3 lead.

**Reds 8, Astros 3:** In Houston, Eric Davis's three-run home run highlighted a four-run fifth inning and Tom Browning allowed only three runs in seven innings in Cincinnati's victory.

Ron Oester walked to start the fifth, was balked to second and moved to third on a sacrifice by Browning. Barry Larkin's single to left field scored Oester and after left fielder scored Oester, Davis homered over the center-field fence.

Glenn Davis singled for the Astros in the second and scored on Kevin Bass's double. Davis hit his second homer of the season in the fourth and doubled home Billy Hatcher from second in the sixth.

The Reds added three runs in the ninth.

**Rangers 6, Brewers 4:** Ruben Sierra doubled in the go-ahead run in the 10th inning in Milwaukee's home opener.

Sierra's hit off Chuck Crim followed a walk to Rafael Palmeiro, and Cecil Espy singled in the final run for Texas.

Pete Inge pitched the game for the Rangers with a two-run homer off Chris Bosio in the sixth.

## Yo! World Series! Shut Up and Pass The Sand Wedge

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The caddy shouldering the golf bag looks familiar, but out of place. Shouldn't he be wearing a baseball uniform, and swinging a bat?

For 18 years, until this spring, he did.

Ray Knight, Most Valuable Player of the 1986 World Series, is caddying for his wife, Nancy Lopez, on the Ladies Professional Golfers Association Tour.

"It's something I've always wanted to do. I can be with her out here and the family more. I've enjoyed it," said Knight, recently retired from an 18-year career, the last 13 in the major leagues.

"I know a lot of people tease him about carrying my bag, but he's my best friend, not just my husband," said Lopez. "I want him here."

"With Ray out here, I can play a lot of tournaments and try to become the leading money winner again."

"I'm leaving the game feeling I can still play," the 33-year-old former infielder said. "But I don't want to be a part-time player. I'm not good at that. I've always been an intense player, keyed up."

In past years, Lopez adjusted her tour schedule so she and her husband could spend time together. But when Knight was traded from Baltimore to Detroit last year in spring training, it threw their plans into disarray.

**Field Goal Percentage**

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## SCOREBOARD

### BASEBALL

#### Major League Standings

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Best Division

West Division

East Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Best Division

West Division

East Division

Monday's Line Scores

##### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 6, Toronto 1

St. Louis 4, Kansas City 1

Seattle 4, Mariners 1

San Diego 4, Padres 1

Los Angeles 4, Angels 1

Houston 4, Astros 1

Minnesota 4, Twins 1

Chicago 4, White Sox 1

Philadelphia 4, Yankees 1

Atlanta 4, Braves 1

San Francisco 4, Giants 1

Montreal 4, Expos 1

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